CHAPTER II

POLITICAL HISTORY

From the earliest period till the 7th Century, there existed both cultural affinities as well as differences between Karnataka and Gujarat. Since that interesting period is not within the scope of this work, which is directed to the study of the relations of these areas from the 7th to the 14th Century, the political history of these two areas is traced from the rise of the Chalukyas of Badami.

At the dawn of the 7th Century Maitraka Siladitya I (590-615 A.D.), held sway in Malava and Saurashtra. Southern Gujarat was under the Gurjaras of Nandipuri and further South, Kalachuris were in power.

Chalukyas of Badami:—

Origin:—

Almost all dynasties of rulers in India lay emphasis on legendary or historical origin. The same happens to be the case with the Chalukyas also. The main sources for building the history of this dynasty are their inscriptions in Sanskrit and Kannada. They are dated in Saka era and contain not only their exploits, but also the
narration of their origin. Like the Kadambas, they also, claim to be Haritiputras, belonging to the famous Manavyagotra. They claim to have been nourished by the seven mothers, "mothers of mankind" and to enjoy their prosperity through the favour and protection of Kartikeya. In these inscriptions, they also claimed that their boar-crest was obtained by them, by the favour of Lord Narayana, on seeing which all kings became their feudatories.

By the eleventh century A.D., a fresh crop of legends grew up around the Chalukyas. With the aid of court poets, all kings started claiming respectable pedigree for themselves, as arising from the Sun or the Moon. In the case of Chalukyas, even though the earlier inscriptions do not mention anything about the Lunar or Solar origin, in the inscriptions of the later Chalukyas of Kalyani. They claim the solar origin. According to the Western Chalukyan version starting from Kpatthem grant (1009 A.D.) of Vikramaditya V, fifty-nine kings of this line ruled over Ayodhya and after them sixteen rulers of the line ruled over Dakshinapatha. Then there was a temporary obscurity until the glory of the line was restored by Jayasimha, who overthrew five hundred kings, besides the Rashtrakuta Indra, with 800 elephants.
The Eastern Chalukyan version beginning with the Ranastipundi grant of Vimaladitya (1011 A.D.) is more comprehensive.

The Chalukya line starts with God Brahma, the Moon, Budha and so on. Fifty-nine emperors of Ayodhya, with Udayana among them, were in the pedigree. Then Vijayaditya, a member of the family went to the South and lost his life in an encounter with Trilochana Pallava. A Brahmin Vishnu-bhatta Somayajin gave asylum to the queen, who gave birth to a posthumous son who was named Vishnuvardhana. When he grew up, Vishnuvardhana worshipped Gouri, who is the Goddess of the Chalukya Hill. With her grace he regained the Royal insignia of his line and established his rule in Rattapadi, i.e., seven-and-a-half lakh country of the Dakshinapatha extending from the river Narbada to Ramesvaram.

Bilhana in his Vikramankadevacharita gives another version. The progenitor of the Chalukyas sprung up from the Chuluka (the cupped hand) of Brahma, to put an end to the godlessness on earth, in response to the appeal from Indra. Though these stories have been cherished for a long time, they seem to give a longer lineage to the dynasty, but it requires careful analysis for arriving at historical facts.
Rulers of the Dynasty :-

The earliest authentic names in the Western Chalukya family are those of Jayasimha I and Ranaraga, his son, mentioned in the Mahakuta inscription of 602 A.D. The Badami Cave inscription (543 A.D.) refer to the son of Ranaraga designated as Chalukya Vallabhesvara as having performed several religious rites including the Aswamedha. This ruler was Pulakesin I. He made himself the master of Vatapi and declared his independence from the Kadambas. He acquired the neighbouring areas. He was not known with reference to any other major conquests. Thus Pulakesin I seem to be the first ruler and founder of this dynasty.

Kirtivaraman I :- (566-98 A.D.) :-

He was the son and successor of Pulakesin I. The credit of expanding and consolidating the kingdom was given to him. According to Mahakuta inscription, Vanga, Anga, Kalinga, Vattura, Magadha, Madraka, Kerala, Ganga, Mushaka, Pandya, Dramila, Coliya, Alupa, Vaijayanti and other kingdoms were overcome by him. This claim seems to be an exaggeration. Probably Ganga, Alupa and Kadambas might have been conquered by him. Aihole inscriptions of Pulakesin II also make similar claims for Kirtivaraman
and call him as Kalaratri (night of death) of Nala, Mauryas and Kadambas. From his titles like puru-rana-Parakrama (valarous as Puru in war), Satyasraya and Prithvi Vallabha, one can infer that he must have won many victories. He seem to have died in 598 A.D. Even-though he had four sons, - who were probably too young at the time of his death, - his younger brother Mangalesa succeeded him.

Mangalesa : (598-610 A.D.) :-

The important event of his period was the defeat of Kalachuris and the conquest of Revatidvipa (Goa). It was after defeating Buddharaja, son of Sankaragana of Kalachuries, he raised a Dharma Jayasthamba, which is now known as the Mahakuta Pillar (602 A.D.), because it included endowments to the temple of Makuteswaranatha. The Aihole inscription⁷ and Nerur grants⁸ confirm the defeat of Kalachuris. However Buddharaja appeared to have flourished upto 610 A.D., as could be inferred from his inscriptions near Nasik and Baroda⁹. These indicate that probably Mangalesa's invasion of Kalachuri territories was only a successful raid, rather than an occupation of the territory. In Konkan proper Mangalesa appears to have continued the work of his brother with better results. The Nerur grant extols the defeat and death of Swamiraja of Chalukyan descent in Revatidwipa at the hands of Mangalesa¹⁰. The
Aihole inscriptions praise him stating, that his cavaliers raised canopies of dust on the shores of the Eastern and Western oceans and gave him the title of Ranavikranta. Though one can understand his kingdom extending to Western ocean, there are no evidences as to the claim that it extended upto the Eastern ocean also.

Regarding Mangalesa's occupation of Southern Gujarat, no contemporary Western Chalukyan record is available. As mentioned earlier, one must consider the relationship of Mangalesa's rule with Southern Gujarat as a successful invasion.

In the later records, the name of Mangalesa was not given due importance and often skipped over, probably due to the feud between him and his nephew Pulakesin II, who captured the throne from him. This can be inferred from the Aihole inscription which states, that Pulakesin, who had the dignity of Nahusha, was a favourite of Lakshmi and Mangalesa had to abandon three things namely his effort to secure the kingdom for his son, the vast kingdom itself and his own life. It seems from this reference that Pulakesin was kept out of his rights to the throne for some time by Mangalesa and Pulakesin had to wrest the kingdom from him. It may however be noted that in the later Kalyani records it is stated that Mangalesa took the burden of
evidence of his sway over Malava as such, but since Maitrakas held sway over Malava, he appears to have had an indirect influence over it also. The contemporary Maitrakas were addressed with the religious title of "Parama Maheswara" only, which shows their subordinate position.

Pulakesin was praised by Hieun Tsang not only for his daring exploits, but also for his wide sympathy and benevolent actions.

An Arab chronicler records the fact that Amir Khusrau II, in his 36th regnal year interchanged letters and presents with Pulakesin II.

The later years of this glorious king were not colourful. His final Pallava encounter ended in disaster. The Pallava king Narasimhavarman destroyed Vatapi and captured the Vijaya Stambha set up by Pulakesin. This was the fierce retribution, Pulakesin had to pay for his twice threatening Kanchipuram, the Pallava capital. The Pallava inscriptions praise this feat as that Narasimha destroyed, Vatapi like the sage Agastya. A much damaged inscription, engraved in florid Pallava characters on a rock, behind the temple of Malliakarjunadeva in Badami and dated in the 13th regnal year of Narasimhavarman, attest the Pallava occupation of Badami. Whether Badami was annexed, and for
how long it was: under the control of the Pallavas, cannot be precisely ascertained. The Sorab plates of Vinayaditya Satyasraya, state that Pallavas were the cause for the humiliation and destruction of the family.

Most probably in the Pallava encounter, Pulakesin might have lost his life. The success of the Pallavas of Kanchi eclipsed the power of the Chalukyas for nearly fifteen years.

It is difficult to know, who succeeded Pulakesin II. Pulakesin had four sons namely Adityavarman, Chandraditya, Vikramaditya and Dharasraya Jayasimha and a daughter Ambera. In the Karmul grant, Adityavarman who bears all the full regal titles of Paramesvara, Maharajadhiraja, Prithvivallabha claims to have brought the whole earth, under his sway. The Nerur copper plate grant of the fifth regnal year of Vikramaditya I, records a grant by Vijayabhattarika, the beloved queen of Chandraditya, Prithvivallabha Maharaja, elder brother of Vikramaditya I. Obviously Chandraditya was no more at that time. Kochrem grants also indicate a similar inference. Later Chalukyan records of Kalyani, however, give confused information. They describe, Vikramaditya I as the son of Adityavarman. Ranna, in his Gadayuddha, also mentions Adityavarman, as the son of Pulakesin II and Vikramaditya, as the son of Adityavarman. This supports the view deduced
from Kauthem grants. It might be noted that Vikramaditya and his successors, did not mention Adityavarman, in their records. It is however clear, that after the defeat of Pulakesin by the Pallavas, the Chalukyan kingdom was plunged into a period of darkness, until the accession of Vikramaditya I, sometime in 654–5 A.D.

It is hinted in early records of Vikramaditya, that he gained the regal fortune of his father, which was concealed from three kings and made the entire burden of royalty to rest upon himself. May be Chandraditya, Adityavarman and the Pallavas were the three kings referred to. The Ganga King Durvimeeta, being the maternal uncle to Vikramaditya I, might have helped him. Hostility towards the Pallavas, interest in his widowed daughter, and loyalty towards his overlord, might have inspired Durvimeeta to help Vikramaditya. Vikramaditya’s son, Vinayaditya and his grandson, who later became Vikramaditya II, took part in his conquests. Vinayaditya and Vikramaditya claimed to have arrested the power of Trairajypallava pati, which might be referring to Chera, Chola, Pandya and Pallavas. The Pallava records on the other hand, state, that Paramesvaravarman defeated Vikramaditya at Perurvalanallur and the army of the Chalukyas, which consisted of several thousands had to flee, covered only with rags. The
retreat of the Vallabha's (Vikramaditya) army in a miserable state was described by later Pallava records also. In the same way, Vikramaditya's victory over Kanchi, and his becoming the overlord of the whole earth was praised in later Chalukya records. The description from the Honnur records, which states that Vikramaditya, encamped in Malliyur (near Kanchipuram) indicate the possibility of Vikramaditya's success. Yet, these boastful victories, which were the imagination of the prasasti writers, might refer only to a few skirmishes, without decisive results.

At this time, it is relevant to indicate the contemporary situation in Gujarat region.

Pulakesin II, entrusted Lata to the care of his uncle Chalukya Vijayaraja. A grant from Kaira discloses the name of Vijayaraja's father as Buddhavarman and his grand father as Jayasimha. It was a grant of the village Paryaya in the year 643 A.D., to the religious students and priests of Jambusar. This grant did not mention the overlord's name and was issued in local Kalachuri era. This may be due to the confusion that prevailed in the later years of Pulakesin II. Another grant from Begumra, states that Prithvivallabha Nikumbhallasakti, son of Adityasakti
and grandson of Banusakti was ruling in this area in 656 A.D., which indicates that the feudal lordship had changed hands.

The contemporary Maitraka rulers to Pulakesin II, were Siladitya I (590-615 A.D.), Kharagraha I (615-621 A.D.), Dharasena III (621-627 A.D.) and Dhruvasena II (627-641 A.D.). There is nothing much to mention about the political activities of these kings, except, what is referred to in a land grant, issued by Kharagraha I, from his victorious camp in Ujjain. This showed that there might have been a struggle between Kharagraha I and Harshavardhana, which might have its beginnings even at the time of Siladitya I.

Till Pulakesin was in power, Maitrakas were not able to assert imperial position, as can be ascertained from their titles. Ravikirti's records, substantiates that Lata, Malava and Gurjara were the subordinates of Pulakesin II. Dhruvasena II, was the son-in-law of Harshavardhana according to Hieun Tsang's information. Before this alliance, Harsha and Dhruvasena might have hostilities. It can be surmised from the reference, that Gurjara king Dadda II, gave protection to the lord of Valabhi, who had been defeated by the great lord, the illustrious Harshadeva. It will be interesting to note
that, how a small kingdom of Gurjaras from Nandipuri, was able to give asylum to Dhruvasena against a powerful monarch like Harsha. Eventhough, the contemporary records (628-640 A.D.) did not boast this feat, the subsequent records extolled this achievement. The feasible argument would be the mountaineous and jungle terrain of his kingdom, might have helped Dadda II, to help the Valabhi ruler. The invasion of Harsha into Gujarat could have taken place possibly after the defeat of Sasanka Gauda, after 627 A.D. At that time Dadda II might have helped Dhruvasena II. As usual a matrimonial alliance might have patched up the hostility. For in the Mokhshamahapurishada called by Harsha at Prayaga, the Lord of Valabhi was said to have guarded the arena of charity, to the West of the confluence. This shows that the friendship between these two monarchs lasted till the end. The Maitrakas might have become a subordinate ally of Harsha, and forgetting the help given by Dadda earlier Darasena IV (641-656 A.D.) occupied Broach in 649 A.D.  

After Pulakesin II, as had already been noted, for nearly 15 years, Vikramaditya I had to pass through a turbulent period. This coupled with Harsha's death, enabled the Maitrakas to assume full regal power. Among
the Maitraka kings, Dharasena IV alone had the imperial title of Chakravartin. From Hieun Tsang's account, Valabhi must have been a flourishing empire. Dharasena IV (641-650 A.D.) had other high sounding titles such as Paramabhattaraka and Maharajadhiraja. It had been suggested that after Harsha, by virtue of the fact that he was his grandson he could aspire to the imperial power. But this claim seem to be supported only by the Mahayana work Manju Sri Mula Kalpa, said to be written in the last quarter of eighth century. This imperial position seems to have changed after Darasana IV. Since he had no male issue, the eldest son of Derabhatta and grand son of Siladitya I succeeded him. The next kings Dhruvasena III (650-655 A.D.) and his brother Kharagraha II (655-658 A.D.) used the title Paramamahesvara only, indicating the change in position.

Coming to the relation between Karnataka and Gujarat during this period, it is reasonable to state, that the connection or the links between the two were forged with the rise of Chalukyas of Badami. V.A-Smith has stated, "It is still true to say that practically the political history of the Deccan begins in the middle of the 6th century with the rise of the Chalukya dynasty." The same statements applies for the relation between
Karnataka and Gujarat. No doubt Gautamiputra Satakarni and Vakataka Maharaja Barisena ousted the kings of Gujarat. However, their victories were only short lived. Within a short period of their conquest, they not only lost Gujarat, but also were erased from their homeland itself. It was likely that the first Gujarat Chalukya branch ended with Vijayaraja and the Sendrakas succeeded them in Lata. But the actual supremacy of the Chalukyas was established by Vikramaditya I, who entrusted South Gujarat to his younger brother Jayasimhavaraman. In 671 A.D. Yuvaraja Sryasrya Siladitya during the reign of his father, Dharasreya Jayasimhavarma, who owed his position to the prosperity and kindness of Vikramaditya, issued some land grants. The branching off of the Gujarat branch of the Chalukyas starts with Jayasimhavarman in the same fashion as the Eastern branch of the Chalukyas branched off under Vishnuvardhana in Vengi, at the time of Pulakesin II. Navsari and Surat plates of his son Yuvaraja Sryasraya Siladitya praise the victory of Vikramaditya over the Pallavas. Nasik plates of Dharasrya Jayasimhavarman express the defeat of Vajrata between the river Mahi and Narbada. This ruler might be either Siladitya II or Siladitya III, the Maitraka rulers or their general or Yuvaraja. This conflict must have taken
place when Maitraka rulers had come up to Kaira. This can be inferred from the Kaira plates issued by Siladitya II in 669 A.D. and 671 A.D. In this conflict Sryasreya Siladitya might have received help from his overlord. After this defeat, Siladitya III might have become an ally of Vikramaditya I and helped him in his Southern expedition.

In the Gaddamena Veeragal of Sagarhobli, which is ascertained to belong to 7th century on paleographical grounds, there is a mention of the name Siladitya. He was described as a most powerful ruler. This veeragal was erected in recognition of the bravery of the general Pettani Satyanika, who fell fighting with the Beda chief. It may be noted that Siladitya mentioned in this veeragal remains to be correctly identified. Copper plates from Navsari and Surat show Sryasreya Siladitya's influence from 669-692 A.D. His brothers Mangalaraja and Pulakesin Avanijanasraya succeeded him. The last date known about this line is 738 A.D. From the time of Dharasraya Jayasimha-varman, till Pulakesin Avanijanasraya, South Gujarat and Lata were under the line of Chalukyas of Badami. So, whoever was the lord of Karnataka was also the lord of Southern Gujarat. At the time of Pulakesin II and Vikramaditya I, even the Maitrakas appear to have been subordinates. Only from the time of Siladitya III (690-710 A.D.)
once again the imperial titles Paramabhattaraka Maharakaja-
dhiraja Paramesvara starts in Maitraka line, which was
continued for some time. 58

In Karnataka, Vikramaditya's son Vinayaditya helped by his feudatories Alupas, Sendrakas, Gangas and others, subjugated the Pallavas, Kalabras, Keralas, Cholas, Pandyas and Malawas. He acquired the Palidvajas and other insignias by defeating a king of North India. He made the kings of Kavera, Parasika, Simhala and other Dwipas pay tribute to him. His son Vijayaditya also took part in those wars. He forced his enemies to turn their backs and presented his father with the images of Ganga and Yamuna, Palidvaja, Dhakka (Drum), Rubies, rutting elephants and the insignia of Panchamahasabda. 59 Most of these are statements of Prasasti writers unaccompanied by facts and proofs and cannot be taken seriously as reflecting historical incidents.

Vinayaditya's son and successor Vijayaditya (696-733 A.D.) had great titles namely, Satyasraya Samastabhuwanasr-eyya, Paramabhattaraka and Sahasarasika. 60 In his inscriptions on his wars in the North, it is stated that his fleeing enemies somehow caught hold of him, but the name of the enemy was not mentioned. He was compared to Vatsarajas of legendary fame, since he made good his escape without external aid. At any rate nothing can be
So far, the Gurjaras of Nandipuri have been mentioned quite often. Several of their inscriptions have been discovered in Southern Gujarat between the river Kim and Mahi, ranging from Kalachuri era 380-486 i.e., 629-735 A.D.\textsuperscript{64} At least till K.E.361, this area was under the Kalachuris, since in that year Buddaraja, issued grants from Sarasvani near Baroda\textsuperscript{65}. After the overthrow of Kalachuris by Pulakesin II, the Gurjaras might have occupied that place as independent rulers for a very short time. As stated in Aihole inscriptions, the kings of Lata, Malava and Gurjara, impressed by Pulakesin's valour, became as if they were the teachers of how feudatories ought to behave. The king of Lata referred to, might have been the Gurjara king Dadda II or his father Jayabhata.\textsuperscript{66} The grants of Dadda II are the first of this dynasty from Kaira\textsuperscript{66}. He refers to his grandfather Samanta Dadda I and his father Jayabhata-Vitaraga. He himself is described as having attained Panchamahasabda, which clearly shows that he was no better than his predecessors. Jayabhata II (645-665 A.D.) succeeded him. The next king Dadda III Bahusahaya, seemed to have obtained victories for the kings of the East and the West. West may be the Maitrakas and East the Chalukyas of Badami. Vajrata invaded Gujarat in his time and the whole army was annihilated by Jayasimha, the son of Pulakesin\textsuperscript{67}. As it has already been stated, this
Vajrata might be from the Maitraka army. After that defeat, the Maitrakas probably have become friendly with Dadda III, and even helped him in the later wars.

His successor Jayabhata III was addressed as Mahasamantadipati in the records. In his plates from Navsari and Anjner, he claims that their lineage starts from Karna and not from Chalukya. The next king Ahirala (715-720 A.D) was known from the grants of his son Jayabhata IV, who was also a Mahasamantadipati. In the Kavi plates of 736 A.D., he was praised for having forcibly vanquished the Tejjikas and helped the lord of Valabhi, with the edge of his sword. His contemporary king of Valabhi was Siladitya IV. Yet the Arabs were not vanquished completely. They over-ran the kingdom of Jayabhata and pressed as far as Navsari, till their further advance was checked by Avanijanasraya Pulakeshin in 739 A.D. Thereafter it was probably annexed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat. When the Chalukyas were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas, a Chahmana feudatory occupied this area. In 756 A.D. Hansot plates of Bhartrivaddha indicates, that he was a feudatory of Gurjarapratihara Nagabhata. The Arab inroads, which started in 735 A.D., continued during the periods of Siladitya V and Siladitya VI. In 776 A.D. unlike the previous occasions, Arabs came in full force. This was the period of downfall for the
Chalukyas of Badami and a formative period for the Rashtrakutas in Karnataka. So the Maitrakas could not expect help from the Southern kings. These repeated incursions of the Tejjikas, eventually brought about the end of Maitrakas completely exhausting their resources. According to Vividha tirthakalpa, the last date of the Maitrakas was 789 A.D. However, when Jinasena wrote Harivamsa in 783 A.D., Maitrakas were no longer existing.

In Karnataka, Kirtivarman II, the successor of Vikramaditya II was overthrown by Dantidurga, the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty of Manyakheta. The Kalyani Chalukya records state, that the Rajyalakshmi of the Chalukyas disappeared in the reign of Kirtivarman II. Yet Kirtivarman, must have ruled even afterwards, for Dantidurga's successor, Krishna I was credited with success against Kirtivarman. However, the last known date of Kirtivarman is 756 A.D. and this was the last known date of the imperial Chalukyas of Badami also. From this date till the end of tenth century Rashtrakutas held undisputed power in Karnataka.

KARNATAKA UNDER THE RASHTRAKUTAS:

Rashtrakutas, who supplanted the Western Chalukyas originally belonged to Lattalura in Hyderabad State. It is a conjecture, that the name Rashtrakuta was derived from officer in charge of a territorial division, a
Rashtra, Durgaraja, Govindaraja and Swamikaraja who were the earlier members of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, were mere district officers from 570-630 A.D. In Tivar-khed plates of Nanna raja unlike his ancestors, he was entitled to the dignity of Panchamahasabdha which he had personally won. His other name Yuddhasura shows his valour. Rashtrakutas claim their descent from the Satyaki branch of the Yadava race. Their emblem was Garuda but in some copper plates Siva in the yogic posture is also shown. This points to the preference of Siva by the rulers who issued them. Nannaraja (630-650 A.D.) was succeeded by Dantivarman and he must have probably ruled from 650-665 A.D. His exploits were mentioned only after 80 years, so no weight can be given to them. Indra and Govinda, son and grandson of Dantivarman ruled till 700 A.D. Karka I (710-715 A.D.), and Indra (715-735 A.D.) were feudatories under Chalukya Vijayaditya (697-733 A.D.). The contemporary kings were Jayabhata III (700-735 A.D.) at Nandipuri, Mangalarajavinayaditya (700-732 A.D.), a Chalukya feudatory in Navsari and Siladitya IV (710-740 A.D.). The only incident in Indra's career was his marriage with Bavagana in Kaira, by Rakshasa from. This shows that he had become strong enough to challenge the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Maitrakas of Valabhi, who held Kaira as the Gondal plates dated 722 A.D. of Siladitya IV show.
Indra's son and successor Dantidurga ruled from 735-755 A.D., and was the real founder of this dynasty.

Dantidurga started his career as a feudatory of Vikramaditya II and continued this position under Kirtivarman II. This can be deduced from the Ellora plates which indicate that he obtained the Panchamahasabda. He might have helped his overlords in their encounter with the Pallavas. When his predecessors were styled as Samantadhipatis, and obtainer of Samadhigatapanchamahasabda, he was the first to style himself as Khadgavaloka and Prithvivallabha. These titles must have been conferred on him by his overlord for the help rendered, as in the case of Avanijanasreyapulakesin. The Gurjaras of Nandipuri and the Chalukyas of Gujarat were exhausted by the Arab inroads and hence it was easy for Dantidurga to annex these territories. He went further into Malava, and performed the Hiranyagarbhamahadana at Ujjain. At that time a Gurjara king was his doorkeeper. He returned to Berar and marched to Mahakosala and Kalinga and defeated the local rulers. Whether he annexed their territories or not is not clear. But the expression in Samanghad plates, that his elephants enjoyed bathing at Mahi, Mahanadi, and Reva, gives an understanding of feudal status of Gujarat, Kalinga and Khosala. The version that he humbled the pride of kings from Himalayas to Setu can be considered as an exaggeration.
Central and South Gujarat and parts of Central India might have come under him. South Gujarat was entrusted to Karka II, a great grandson of Karka I. This is the first Gujarat branch of Rashtrakutas. The conquest over Tanka is not identified so far. The Samanghād records however, do not supply any clue as to whether the overthrow of the Chalukyas preceded or followed the defeat of other kings mentioned in them. The annexation of Gujarat branch of the Chalukyas must have been the last straw, since it was a direct challenge to the imperial power of Kirtivarman. According to the Rashtrakuta grants, Dantidurga, defeated Kirtivarman by the mere frown of his eye without any serious effort being made. This trial of strength might have taken place around 755 A.D. Dantidurga unfortunately died prematurely. One of the grants poetically describes the incident as being "Probably owing to the demands of the heavenly damsels". His uncle Krishna I succeeded him. Dantidurga's victory over Kirtivarman did not oust the Chalukya emperor completely. In 757 A.D. Krishna I had to fight with Kirtivarman. Krishna's records, however, give the credit of overthrowing Kirtivarman to Dantidurga. Whereas the later records of his successors, credit Krishna with the overthrow of the Chalukyas. Kirtivarman might have continued his attempts to regain his territories. In the
later records as they had even passed over the name of Dantidurga, since he was a collateral ancestor, must have passed over the credit of the overthrow of Kirtivarman to Krishna I.

Krishna had to put down a relative, most probably, Govindaraja's son, Karka II of Gujarat. After the death of Dantidurga, Karka II, who had imperial ambitions might have tried to declare his independence. He was put down and an officer was duly appointed. Konkan also was brought under Krishna's control and was entrusted to a Silahara chief, Sanaphulla. The rulers of Konkan remained faithful under the Rashtrakutas till their downfall. Gangavadi also came under him. The crown-prince Govinda secured a victory over the Chalukyas of Vengi. But peace was cemented by a marriage with the Vengi princess Silabattarika with Dhruva, a younger brother of Govinda. A part of the Vengi kingdom around Hyderabad also passed over to the Rashtrakutas. The defeat of one Rahapya or Rahappa by Krishna, mentioned in the Gujarat records cannot be identified. Nothing much is known about Govinda II, the eldest son of Krishna, except that he abandoned himself to vice. Under the pretext, that the Rashtrakuta branch would be wiped off, his brother Dhruvadharvarsha (780-793 A.D.) ascended the throne assuming the titles Kalivallabha and Nirupama. But from
the Paithan plates of Govinda III, it seems that Dhruva rebelled against his brother and got the throne. The Gangas, the Pallavas and the Vengi king who helped Govinda II were put down by Dhruva. His eldest son Stambha was appointed viceroy of Gangavadi.

To follow Dhruva's campaign of North India, a bird's eye view of North India is necessary. His contemporaries were Gurjara Pratiharas ruling over Malava and Rajasthan under Vatsaraja and Palas held Bengal under Dharmapala. The titular kingdom of Kanauj was contested by Vajrayudha and Indrayudha. Dharmapala championed the cause of the former, while Vatsaraja the latter. Both Palas and Pratiharas fought for the control of the Indo-Gangetic plain. Vatsaraja defeated Dharmapala. The real motive of the Northern campaign of Dhruva seems to have been to teach a lesson to Vatsaraja, who had tried to espouse the cause of Govinda II. Moreover Dhruva tried to fish in the troubled waters. When Vatsaraja was away in Kanauj, Dhruva, occupied Malava and proceeded towards Kanauj and inflicted a crushing defeat over Vatsaraja, who fled to the deserts of Rajasthan leaving behind the two white umbrellas which he had captured from Dharmapala. Flushed with this victory, Dhruva proceeded towards Bengal and defeated Dharmapala and blocked the ambitious imperial plans of Dharmapala. The victorious army might have encamped on
the banks of Ganga and Jamuna and henceforth Ganga and Jamuna figured in the Rashtrakuta banners as proud memento. The Rashtrakuta records praise this campaign as a huge Southern army, consisting of elephants, horses and soldiers, while encamping on the banks of the Ganges, appeared to be obstructing the flow of Ganges both while bathing in it and while crossing it across. According to the Baroda plates of Karka Suvarnavarsha, the possession of Ganga and Jamuna was the reason for the acquisition of heaven by Dhruva.

On the whole Dhruva's position was unchallenged in India. Ganga king was imprisoned, the Pallavas surrendered, Dharmapala was forced to retreat, Vatsaraja fled into the deserts of Rajputana and Vengi ruler being his father-in-law remained as a subordinate. He had four sons, Stambha, Karka, Govinda and Indra. Stambha was a viceroy over the newly annexed province of Gangavadi. Karka was carrying on the administration of Khandesh even before his father's accession and Indra was later put in charge of Southern Gujarat by Govinda. Indra's son, Karka Suvarnavarsha extended his sway further north. Mahasamanta Chandraditya, who ruled under Karka from Harsapura (Harsol) issued a land grant from Hilahila (Hilol) in 188 A.D. The fall of Maitrakas, a little before that period must have helped this annexation.
The war with the Pratiharas was continued by Dhruva's son and successor Govinda III (793-814 A.D.). At first Govinda had to quell the internal troubles started by his brother Stambha. Stambha, who was practically independent in Gangavadi from the time of his father conspired against Govinda. With the help of his feudatories and his brother Indra he defeated Stambha and his twelve allies, but re-instated Stambha once again as the Governor of Gangavadi, where he continued to govern till 802 A.D. Govinda had victories in Kanchi and Nolambavadi. The Vengi ruler was also defeated. Thus almost the whole of South India was reduced to a state of feudatories or subordinate allies. Just like his father, in his campaigns in the North, Govinda III was equally successful. Taking advantage of the defeat inflicted upon Vatsaraja by Dhruva and the pre-occupation of Govinda III in the South, Dharmapala had captured Kanauj and put his own nominee Chakrayudha on its throne. But he did not enjoy this imperial supremacy for long. Nagabhata II, who succeeded Vatsaraja on the Pratihara throne, recovered his position very soon. He defeated Dharmapala and Chakrayudha. It was described that the Gurjara glory which lay enveloped in the darkness, due to the successive defeats from the Rashtrakutas, was revealed by the Sun Nagabhata who vanquished the kings of Sindh, Andhra, Vidharba and Kalinga. The cause
for Govinda's attack on Malava was either to check the power of Nagabhata or might have been to aid Dharmapala. Once again fortune favoured the Karnataka army. In this campaign, Indra, who was the viceroy of Gujarat came out ultimately victorious. His son Karka, states in the Baroda plates issued in 812 A.D., that Indra was able to route the Gurjara Pratiharas single handed. The Rashtrakuta court poets exaggerated the account of how the caverns of the Himalayas began to reverberate with the martial music of the Deccan drums and the Gurjara king disappearing like a cloud at the advent of autumn. These things were described not in the time of Govinda, but in the Sanjan plates of his son Sarva Amoghavarsha. Being a Hindu, it is possible that he must have a dip in the Ganges, which was described as, "Plunging into streams rising from the Himalayas by his horses and elephants". This Northern expedition was like a Digvijaya, which did not result in annexation. The Malava ruler, who was described as submitting to Govinda, may be a feudatory of Nagabhata. While returning, he encamped at Sribhavana or modern Sarbhon in Broach as the guest of Sarva, a Vindhya chief. Had to hurry back to the South, for during his absence Pandya, Pallava, Chola, and Gangavadi rulers formed a confederacy. But this Southern confederacy was defeated by Govinda at Ramesvaram, a holy place on
the banks of Tungabhadra and from there he marched to Kanchi and subjugated all. The rebellion in Vengi was also put down. This crushing blow was highly praised in the Rashtrakuta records. Indra, his younger and devoted brother died at about this time and his son Karka Suvarnavarsha succeeded him in Gujarat. When Govinda was getting old, he appointed Karka as his infant’s guardian. Govinda’s wise move in placing Indra and then his son Karka in Gujarat enabled him to defend his kingdom in the North and helped him in his Northern expedition. The Rashtrakuta power reached its zenith and spread from the Ganges to Kavery. An inscriptions from Palitana of his brother Govinda in 818 A.D., shows his sway over Saurashtra also.

Sarva Amoghavarsha I (814-880 A.D.) had to face internal troubles. It is suggested from the records that he lost his kingdom for a while, but how and when is not clear. Navsari plates of Karka Suvarnavarsha dated 817 A.D. did not mention any rebellion, but Surat plates of Karka Suvarnavarsha dated 821 A.D., refers to the reinstatement of Amoghavarsha by Karka Suvarnavarsha. Hence the rebellion might have happened between the two dates. After a few more years Amoghavarsha himself reconquered the Eastern and Southern territories. The struggle in Gangavadi ended with the marriage of Chandrabellabe, daughter of Amoghavarsha to the Ganga crown prince Butuga.
The Gujarat branch of the Rashtrakutas founded by Indra, in the time of Govinda III was extremely loyal to the main line. When Karka was the regent of Amoghavarsha, his brother Govinda Prabhutavarsha was in charge or both the brothers might have ruled in different places simultaneously. Govindaraja's inscriptions of Torkhede (Khandesh) mention the overlord Govinda. It is even possible that Karka's son Dhruva being a minor, Govinda might have acted as the regent. Dhruva who succeeded Karka Suvarnavarsha in 830 A.D. recognised Amoghavarsha as his overlord till 835 A.D. Then he was entangled in a struggle with Valabha i.e. the imperial power, in which he lost his life. His son and successor Akalavarsha Shubhatunga regained the throne but the victory was short lived. His son and successor Dhruva Dharavarsha had to face the Gurjara army on one side and the Valabha army on the other. From the Begumra plates it seems that his relatives also conspired against him and one of his brothers went over to the enemy. But he was able to tide over the difficulties with the help of his other brother Govinda. The Valabha army was helped by the general Bankheya from Ganga-vadi which turned the tables against Dhruva. The course of these events nearly cover a quarter of a century. The
cause for this struggle may be, due to Amoghavarsha becoming ungrateful or the Gujarat branch of kings becoming arrogant, since Amoghavarsha regained his kingdom because of Karka's help. But ultimately peace was concluded between the two by 860 A.D. when both were threatened by Mihira Bhoja. To avenge the defeat of Nagabhata II, by Govinda III, the father of Amoghavarsha, Bhoja was planning to invade the Rashtrakuta empire. Dhruva's boast of driving away Bhoja singlehanded is an exaggerated account. He must have received help from Amoghavarsha. Bhoja had to be content with annexing North Gujarat and Kathiawar in the time of Amoghavarsha.

Compared with his glorious father, the military exploits of Amoghavarsha are far below the mark. Malava, Vengi and Gangavadi had almost become independent. Even the small Gujarat kings kept him at bay, for nearly a quarter of a century. But he was a patron of literature and a devoted Jain. He abdicated in favour of his son, Krishna II, who was a defacto ruler even during the reign of Amoghavarsha.

Krishna II, had troubles with the Chalukyas of Vengi, Cholas and Pallavas. Ganga king Butuga, who was a brother-in-law of Krishna was troubled by Vijayaditya III (844-888 A.D.) of Vengi. With Gujarat, Krishna's relation was friendly. His namesake, successor of Dhruva II helped him
in his campaigns against the Pratiharas. Several Rashtrakuta records claim that he terrified the Gurjaras, destroyed the pride of Lata, humiliated the Gaudas, deprived the people on the sea coast of their sleep and that his command was obeyed by the Anga, the Kalinga, the Ganga and the Magadha, waiting at his gate. Though his reign was full of wars, whether these conventional praises are historical truths require more data for their appraisal. By the same way the poet Gunachandra's praise that the elephants of Krishna's army, had drunk the refreshing waters of the Ganges and enjoyed the cool breeze of the forests of Ramesvaram, appears to be nowhere near the truth.

Bhoja renewed his attempt in the time of Krishna II, though successful for a while, the Rashtrakuta army, retaliated and finally marched into Malava and captured Ujjain. A record of Indra III, boasts that, how old men at that time used to offer delight to their audience by giving graphic descriptions of the exploits of the emperor in the battlefield. The emperor Krishna was helped by the Chedi ruler and crown prince Jagattunga.

The Gujarat branch of the Rashtrakutas came to an end with Krishna. The Gujarat feudatory, Krishna, who helped Krishna II against his wars with Vengi and Pratiharas, ascended the throne on 885 A.D. The last known
date of this king was 888 A.D. By 910 A.D. Prachanda of Brahmaloka was ruling in Gujarat as a Rashtrakuta feudatory. And in the time of the next ruler Gujarat was governed directly by the main line. In 915 A.D. Indra regranted the village Trenna, formerly bestowed by Dhruva I and Dhruva II to the donee’s ancestors. It can be stated roughly that the Gujarat branch of the Rashtrakutas came to an end in the beginning of the tenth century A.D. Rashtrakuta and Chedi families were brought to close friendship by a series of marriage alliances. Krishna married a Chedi princess, a daughter of Kokalla. The crown prince Jagattunga married daughters of Sankaragana, Lakshmi and Govindamba. Once again Jagattunga’s son born of Lakshmi, married Vijnabha, grand daughter of Arjuna, brother of Sankaragana. Amoghavarsha III, a step brother of Indra III and son of Govindamba was wedded to Mugdatunga’s brother of Sankaragana) grand daughter, Kundakadevi. These numerous marriages made these two families staunch allies for nearly half a century. Both Karhad and Deoli plates inform that the crown prince Jagattunga predeceased his father, so Indra III, the grandson of Krishna II succeeded him in 915 A.D. He continued his grandfather’s campaign against the Pratiharas, The Pratihara empire which was at its peak during the time of Bhoja, started declining after the time of his son and
successor Mahendrapala. North Gujarat, parts of Saurashtra, Kathiawad, Malava, Central India and some parts of Bengal were under Bhoja and Mahendrapala. After Mahendrapala, in 910 A.D., there was a war of succession between his sons Bhoja II and Mahipala. Chedi king supported Bhoja, while the Chandela king, Harsha, supported Mahipala to oust Bhoja. The several marriage connections, as noted above, between Chedis and Rashtrakutas, might have induced Indra to join Chedis. The immediate cause was the raid into Nasik district made by the Paramara Chief Upendraraja, a feudatory of the Pratiharas. Upendraraja, who was ruling Malava, besieged Govardhana, probably at the instigation of his overlord. Indra relieved Govardhana and compelled Upendraraja to transfer his allegiance to himself. He occupied Ujjain and marched up to Kanauj and occupied it. This feat enhanced the Rashtrakuta power and prestige once again, placed Indra among his predecessors Dhruva and Govinda III. It seems that Mahipala had deserted Kanauj and escaped towards the Chandela capital, Mahoba. Indra's feudatory Narasimha Chalukya pursued him and bathed the Rashtrakuta horses at the junction of the Ganges according to the Cambay plates of Govinda IV. Narasimha's son Arikesarin was praised by the court poet Pampa stating that, "Narasimha plucked from the
Gurjara king's arms the goddess of victory, whom, though desirous of keeping, he held too loosely. Mahipala fled as if struck by a thunderbolt staying neither to eat nor to rest. Copper plate grants of Govinda IV found at Gaonri, eleven miles at South West of Ujjain proves Govinda's victorious march. The claim of Prachanda Pandava, that Mahipala was victorious from Kangra to Kerala, has to be disapproved, since there is no other testimony. Indra did not remain in the North for long but returned in 917 A.D.

After the death of the Chalukya king Amma I of Vengi in 927 A.D., a civil war soon broke out with the acendency of his son Vijayaditya V. Indra III championed the cause of Tala I, a son of Yuddhamalla. Tala was killed after a short time. After some confusion Yuddhamalla II, son of Tala, continued to rule up to 934 A.D., as a Rashtrakuta protege.

Indra's son Amoghavarsha II (928-929 A.D.) ruled only for a year followed by his brother Govinda IV (930-936 A.D.) Govinda had an inglorious reign. He entangled himself in the wars with Vengi. Arikeserin II, who was ruling in Vemulavada gave shelter to Vijayaditya V, one of the immemorial claimants to the Vengi throne. Govinda demanded his surrender which Arikeserin
refused. Pampa, a protege of Arikesarin states that it was Arikesarin, who shattered the power of Govinda and offered the crown to Baddega\textsuperscript{137}. This is an exaggeration. He appears to have attacked Govinda from the South, when Baddega was marching from the North. The vicious life of Govinda had alienated the sympathies of his subjects and ministers who must have preferred to remove Govinda from the throne and instal Baddega, the uncle of Govinda\textsuperscript{138}. The decisive battle was fought in Bhrar on the banks of Payoshni, a tributary of the Tapti.

Baddega ascended the throne in 936 A.D. assuming the title Amoghavarsha III. He was helped by his able son Krishna during his reign. His daughter Revakanimmadi, was married to Butuga II, the younger brother of the reigning King Rajamalla III of Gangavadi. Krishna dethroned Rajamalla and placed his brother-in-law on the throne\textsuperscript{139}. The only blunder committed by Krishna was that he marched against the Chedis. The cause for this rupture was not known\textsuperscript{140}. He led an expedition for six months and conquered the forts of Kalanjara and Chitrakuta.

Krishna III (939-967 A.D.) referred to as Akalavarsha, Vallabhanarendra and Sreevallabha\textsuperscript{141}, started his career by routing the Cholas. In this he was helped by his brother-in-law Ganga Butuga. In return Krishna bestowed on him
Banavasi 12,000, Belevola 300, Purigere 300, Beghenad 70 and Kisukadu i.e. Mysore and part of Southern Maharashtra. Krishna made his victorious march down to Ramesvaram, where he built the temples of Krishnesvara and Gandamartandaaditya. The Tamil title, Kanchium Tanjaium Konda (The conqueror of Kanchi and Tanjore) frequently used in the Tamil inscriptions show his victory over the Cholas and Pallavas. When he was thus engaged in the South the Chandelas drove the Rashtrakutas from Kalanjara and Chitrakuta in 950 A.D. Since Krishna did the tactless blunder in alienating the Chedis, they remained passive. Krishna seems to have made an expedition in the North, but whether he succeeded in recapturing Kalanjara and Chitrakuta was not known. But his capture of Ujjain was praised. Ganga king Marasimha, the successor of Butuga II, who helped Krishna became known as Gurjaradhiraja and two of his chiefs Sudrakayya and Goggiyamma were known as Ujjainibujangas or conquerors of Ujjain. Jura inscription in Bundelkhand makes it clear that Krishna's armies marched through Bundelkhand. In the course of his campaign, Krishna had to fight with the Paramaras also. But Harsha Siyaka afterwards remained loyal till 949 A.D. Afterwards he might have turned against his overlord and met his defeat.
The prasasti writers praise of Krishna's conquests over Pandyas, Odras, Simhalas, Cholas, Parasikas, Dravidas, Andhra king, Varvaras, Tejjikas, Vamkinas, Hunas, Khasar, Gurjars and Malaviyas which cannot be accepted at its few value.

Krishna's sons predeceased him and his grandson Indra was too young to assume the reigns of Government. Kottiga, a brother of Krishna, succeeded him in 968 A.D. Siyaka made a futile attempt in crossing Narbada and was driven back; but in 972 A.D., Manyakheta was sacked by him. Karka II, who succeeded Kottiga in 972 A.D., was overthrown by Taila or Tailapa a feudatory of Krishna II, assisted by Yadava Bhillama and the Chalukya ruler Baddega II of Lakshmeswar. A feeble attempt put up by Ganga Marasimha, in establishing Indra IV, grandson of Krishna III on the throne did not materialise. The Rashtrakuta empire under Krishna III in 967 A.D. was an unchallenged power in the whole of India. Krishna's empire which consisted of almost the whole of Deccan, South and Central Gujarat and parts of Malava crumbled to pieces within a decade, after his death.

Several reasons were given for this collapse. First of all the feudal territories were loosely knit organization. The emperor depended on their help on his
expeditions. Secession of large portions to the Ganga king Butuga, must have reduced the revenues. The greatest blunder was the alienation of Chedis, who directed their sympathies towards Taila. The constant wars between the Pratihars and the Rashtrakutas resulted in the destruction of both. This drained the treasury of both the kingdoms. When Bhoja advanced towards Gujarat and occupied Kathiawar and North Gujarat, Krishna II drove him back and even occupied Ujjain. Indra III, at the time of Mahipala devastated Kanauj in 916 A.D. Krishna III also occupied Ujjain. The Paramaras, the feudatories of Pratiharas were forced to change their overlordship by Indra III, who defeated them. These repeated attacks devastated the Pratiharas and drained the Rashtrakuta power. Within a decade, the Rashtrakutas were completely ousted twice by the Paramaras. Moreover Karka II was supposed to be an usurper to the throne which actually belonged to Indra IV. Gangas were against Karka II. Yadavas and the Chalukyas helped Taila. For nearly two centuries i.e. till the end of 12th century, Taila's successors termed as the Chalukyas of Kalyani, held Karnatak. This line of kings came closer with the Chalukyas of Gujarat in political as well as cultural affinity.
GUJARAT DURING NINTH TO ELEVENTH CENTURY:

After the fall of the Maitrakas and before the rise of the Chaulukyas, Gujarat was practically under several petty kings, who owed their allegiance to Gurjara Pratiharas.

In the beginning of the 8th century, the Saindawas ruled from Bhutambilika, as feudatories of the Maitrakas. The earliest known king was Pushyadeva. He was followed by Krishnaraja (754-774 A.D.) and Agguka (774-794 A.D.). The Arabs raided this region several times through the sea. In 766 A.D., they almost won; but had to retire due to an epidemic. Ranaka followed Agguka in 774 A.D. Gurjara Pratihara Nagabhata II (803-833 A.D.) overran Saurashtra. In the time of the next king, Krishnaraja II (814-824 A.D.), there was a protracted war between the Saindawas and Chapas. Krishnaraja died at an early age and was succeeded by his young son Agguka II. His step brother, Jaika I, who was formerly a regent usurped the throne and was credited with the victory over the Chapas. The succeeding kings Chamundaraja, Agguka III and Ranaka II have nothing much to mention. Jaika II came to the throne in 904 A.D. and in the Dhinki grants, he was addressed with the imperial titles such as Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja and Parameswara. The
struggle that ensued between the Rashtrakutas and the Pratiharas, might have given an opportunity to this king to become independent. The last known date of this king is 915 A.D. A later inscription dated 989 A.D. of Ranaka Bhaskala deva suggests that he might have belonged to this line. Later on Mularaja might have annexed this area.

Chapas or Chavdas were the other branch of kings who ruled in Northern Gujarat. One branch ruled from Vardhamana or Vadhvan and the other from Anahilapataka. The first known king of Vardhamana was Vikramanka, who bore the brunt of the Gurjara Pratihara Nagabhata II. He was succeeded by Addaka followed by Pulakesin. Pulakesin's sons Dhruvabhata and Dharanivaraha followed one after another as vassals of Gurjara Pratihara Mahipala. In the later years of Dharanivaraha, Chalukya Avanivarman Yogaraja drove him from Saurashtra. He had to take shelter under Dhavala of Hastikundi. Addanakadesa i.e. the land named after Addaka was annexed to the kingdom of Chalukyas.

Vanaraja was the founder of the other branch of the Chapas ruling from Anahilapataka, the city which was built in 745 A.D. by Vanaraja Chavda. He was followed by Yogaraja, Kshemaraja and Bhuyadeva or Samantasimha.
story runs that once Samantasimha held a cavalry race. Baji, Bija, and Dandaka the three sons of Bhuvanaditya of Kalyanakataka halted in Anahilapataka on their way back to Kanauj from Somnath. Raji attracted the attention of the king by his wise criticism of the cavalry movement. The king gave his sister Liladevi in marriage to him. Liladevi died while giving birth to her son, who was given the name Mularaja, since he was born in Mula constellation. Mularaja served his maternal uncle as a general for some time and then usurped the throne after putting him to death in 942 A.D. 163.

A Chalukya dynasty ruled contemporaneously with the Saindhawas at Junagadh. The earliest known king was Kalla, who was succeeded by his brother Mahalla. In the first quarter of the ninth century, Vahukadhavala, who was a feudatory of Nagabhata II, boasts of his victory over Karnatakak army, which might have been the help rendered to his overlord against the Rashtrakutas 164. He was followed by Avanivarman I and Balavarman. The next king Avanivarman II, fought with the Chapa king Dharanivaraha, who was also a feudatory of the Pratiharas 165. This shows that the Pratiharas were losing control over their feudatories. In the middle of the tenth century Paramara Siyaka II, defeated Avanivarman 166. Abhiras put an end to the rule of the Chalukyas in Saurashtra, by the later half of the tenth century.
Abhiras under Grahaputra established their supremacy in Southern and Western Saurashtra in the second half of the 10th Century. Chaulukya Mularaja I and his successors had to fight the Saindhawas, Abhiras and the Chalukyas to bring the whole of Gujarat under their banner.

The origin of the Chaulukyas, whether they belonged to Deccan or Central India has been still a controversy. Eminent authors have expressed different opinions.¹⁶⁷

**CHAULUKYAS OF GUJARAT :-**

In the 9th Century, parts of Gujarat and Saurashtra were under the Gurjara Pratiharas, from the time of Nagabhata II (808-834 A.D.) as recorded earlier. The Gwalior Prasasti of Mihira Bhoja, in a series of verses, mention the achievements of Nagabhata.¹⁶⁸ Legends which attribute Bhoja's presence, in Saurashtra though incredible, yet gives a connection with Bhoja and Saurashtra.¹⁶⁹ Kathiawar and Kutch remained under his successor. The grants made by his feudatory Avanivarman assert the overlordship of Pratiharas over Saurashtra.¹⁷⁰ By the 9th Century A.D., Gujarat was roughly divided between the two powers, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas, the former having Saurashtra and North Gujarat under them, while the latter South and Central Gujarat. After Mahendrapala who ruled for a short time, Bhoja and Mahipala contested the throne. The rival
candidates were helped by Chedis and the Chandelas. As has already been stated, the repeated attacks of the Rashtrakutas and the succession of weak kings almost wiped out the Pratiharas and weakened the Rashtrakutas. In the time of the Rashtrakuta king Kottiga, Harsha Siyaka a Paramara feudatory sacked Manyakheta and became independent. By the end of the tenth century only the titular kingdom of Gurjara Pratiharas remained, while several petty kingdoms in Gujarat and Rajasthan like the Guhilots, Chaulukyas, Chahmanas of Naddula and Sakambari, etc., arose. Out of these Paramaras of Malava and the Chaulukyas of Gujarat became more powerful.

As has already been seen, Samantasimha was the last Chapotkata ruler, who was killed by his nephew Mularaja. Though each and every Prabandha gives a different account about his ancestors, they all agree that his father was Raji. When Mularaja grew up, his uncle Samantasimha used to play with him, by temporarily making him king, while intoxicated on one occasion Mularaja killed his uncle and usurped the throne. The main fact of this round-about story is that Mularaja usurped the throne by killing his uncle.

If Vadanagar prasasti was taken into consideration, Mularaja must have removed the last Chapotakata king in
942 A.D. He claims to have acquired Sarasvatamandala by his valour. Somesvara and Hemachandra are completely silent about his accession. If Mularaja ascended as a conqueror, then the accession would have been praised by them. The incredible story mentioned by Merutunga has one drawback. Dr. Buhler has stated that, if Samantasimha ruled for only seven years, and Raji married Samantasimha's sister during his reign, the possibility of a child less than seven years, to kill his uncle and ascend the throne is remote.

Mularaja (942-995 A.D.):-

He annexed Saurashtra by defeating Graharipu and Kachha by defeating Lakhaphulani. But how far he was successful in occupying them is not clear, since again his successors seem to fight against the chieftains of Kachha and Saurashtra. His occupation of Lata was still more doubtful. From Merutunga's account, Mularaja was attacked by Barappa from Lata, and the king of Sapadalaksha simultaneously. Mularaja had to take shelter at Kanthakot. With ingenuity he got the friendship of the king of Sapadalaksha and once freed from that anxiety, he turned towards Barappa and killed him. This episode was described in a different way by Hemachandra. Barappa
sent an elephant of ill omen as a tribute to Mularaja. The enraged crown prince Chamundaraja crossed the river Svabravati and defeated Barappa. But how and when Barappa became a feudatory was not mentioned. There is the possibility of Barappa being a feudatory of the Rashtrakutas or the Chalukyas of Kalyani rather than of Gujarat. More details about Barappa are available from the inscriptions from Lata, rather than the garbled accounts of the Prabandhas. Barappa's son Goggiraja is credited for his relieving the country from powerful enemies, who resembled demons. Mularaja must have annexed only for a short time, if at all, the area of Lata. Goggiraja's son Kirtipala's reign seems to be uneventful. Since he was called Mahamandaleswara, his power must have been taken away temporarily by enemies and it is extremely likely that he was the feudatory of the Chalukyas of Kalyani. The occupation of Lata by Mularaja might have been like a passing cloud. After Taila had overthrown Kottiga in 973 A.D., Barappa might have become Taila's feudatory. Yet there are still more conflicting records about Lata. Kalachuri record of Yuvarajadeva II boasts about how Yuvarajadeva I carried a raid and this same campaign was followed by his son Lakshmanaraja. Being a Saivite for the sake of going to Somnath the latter must have
crossed Mularaja's dominions and moreover, these were not recorded in the time of Yuvarajadeva I.

Udaipur Prasasti records the victory of Paramara Munja over the people of Lata. Whether this conquest of Munja, brought the conflict between Mularaja and Munja, or it was with Barappa with whom Munja fought and antagonised Taila is difficult to infer. But there is more evidence to prove that Lata remained under the kings of Karnataka. The Sogal inscriptions refer to Taila's victory over Lata. To celebrate the victory Taila built a Jaina Basati, at Lokkigundi, at the request of Attiyabbe, wife of general Nagadeva. Lokkigundi inscription refers that Attiyabbe took Satyasreya's permission to issue the grant after his successful campaign against the Gurjara country. Crown prince Satyasreya must have helped his father. Ranna in his Gadayuddha praises Satyasreya's victory over the Gurjaras on account of his elephants. But there is no reference of Mularaja and his son Chamunda. Whether it was Mularaja or any other petty ruler is also difficult to surmise. The petty kingdom of Annahilwada was already threatened by the Paramara king Munja. So it is quite impossible for Mularaja to move towards Lata at that time. It is possible for Satyasreya to take the opportunity, when Mularaja was in trouble.
Though it is outside the scope of this work, since Malava was in constant quarrel with Gujarat, it is necessary to have a peep into the history of Malava now and then. The successor of Harshaśiyaka, Munja, extended his power by capturing the places, which were formerly in the hands of Gurjara Pratiharas. The court poet of Munja, Padmagupta, cites the Pathetic condition of a Gurjara king, who refrained from eating, drinking and enjoying the company of women and performed penances in order to get an atom of dust from the Malava king. In another couplet he describes the pitiable condition of the wandering, foolish Gurjara king. In an inscription from Bijapur, Rashtrakuta Dhavala seems to have given shelter to a Gurjara king defeated by Munja. It seems that the Gurjara king (Name is lost) out of fear ran away like a deer and his army took shelter with Dhavala. Till 950 A.D., a titular sovereign of Pratihara clan held Ujjain. But it must have passed into the hands of Parmaras in 973 A.D., since Munja issued a grant from Ujjain. So it is likely that these Gurjaras defeated by Munja, might be the Pratiharas. Mularaja also defeated Dharanivaraha, the Paramara prince of Abu, who sought the shelter of Dhavala.

Though Mularaja ascended the throne in 941 A.D., only in his last record from Balera he was addressed as
Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja and Paramesvara which show his full independence. But nowhere he was addressed as Samanta. His big title in the end might have been due to the growth of his power after the death of Munja. If Mularaja started as a vassal, it is not clear who his overlord could be. Roughly it can be surmised, that after the disintegration of the Pratiharas under whom Mularaja’s uncle and his ancestors, Chaupatkatás were vassals, Mularaja must have become independent.

Mularaja’s son and successor Chamunda, was credited with defeating Sindhuraja, who must have been a Paramara prince. Chamunda was later deprived of his kingdom because of his immoral character. He had three sons namely Vallabha, Durlabha and Nagara. According to Hemachandra on his way to Benaras, while passing through Malava, Chamunda was robbed of his Chatra and Chamara i.e. insignia of royalty. This was the starting point of rivalry between Malava and Gujarat. But Merutunga states it was Durlabha, Chamunda’s son, who was robbed of his Chatra and Chamara after his abdication. Durlabha asked his son Bhima to wipe off the shame, and this was the cause of the vendatta that continued for a century. Chamunda was succeeded by his son Vallabha who was killed in fighting in Malava and was succeeded by Durlabha. From Merutunga’s version, that Vallabha died fighting, shows that the enmity prevailed even before the ascendency of Durlabha. Moreover, Royal
insignias are unusual for an abdicated prince and it was insolent on the part of Durlabha to pass through a country where his brother fought a decade before Chamundaraja's reign ended in 1008 A.D. and his son Vallabha ruled for a year, in which he had to fight with Malava. He died of smallpox and his brother Durlabha succeeded him. Durlabha was praised for his success in Lata.

A short sketch of the rulers of Lata, at this period will be of interest. Goggiraja, the successor of Barappa lost and regained his kingdom, as described in the Surat plates of Trilochanapala. Perhaps he was helped by the Chalukyas and his father-in-law, Yadava Sumanandara. His son and successor Kirtiraja also lost and regained his kingdom according to Surat plates (1018 A.D.). An inscription from Lakkundi, dated 1007 A.D., suggests the occupation of Lata by the Western Chalukyas. Yet the titles of Maharajadhiraja addressed to Goggiraja and Kirtiraja, enables one to conclude, that they were independent rulers. The next king Vatsaraja was addressed as mere Maharaja.

Durlabha's reign is between 1009 to 1024 A.D., and Surat plates of Kirtiraja is dated as 1018 A.D.. So between 1018 A.D. to 1024 A.D. Lata might have come under the
Chaulukyas for a very short time. This action could have taken place when the Kalyani Chalukyas are busy with Rajendra Chola in the South.

Since Durlabha had no issue, his brother Nagaraja's son Bhima I (1024-1066 A.D.) succeeded him. Within a year of his succession, Sultan Muhammed of Ghazni, invaded Gujarat. This was completely ignored by the contemporary Prabandhas. According to Vividha Tirtha Kalpa, the sack of Gurjaradesa by Gajjanavi is in 1025 A.D. 201

Dhanapala wrote a song in honour of the idol of Mahavira, enshrined in Satyapura, as that which was not broken, when the idols at Srimala, Anahilavada, Chandravati, Saurashtra, Delvada and Somnath were all broken. 202 Bhima's reconquest of Abu, the defeat of the king of Sind and Malava were painted in glorious colours. 203

Merutunga, in Bhoja Bhima Prabandha, praises the Sandhivigrahaka Damara, for persuading Bhoja to turn his attentions towards Karnataka 204. The main flaw in that story is that the king of Karnataka mentioned by Merutunga was Taila II, who was dead long before. Jayasimha II and Somesvara I were the contemporaries of Bhoja. The contemporary king of Malava, Bhoja (1010-1052 A.D.) was Bhima's main rival. Bhima was praised for his victory over Malava in Vadanagar Prasasti 205, while the Udaipur Prasasti of
the Udaipur Prasasti of the Paramara kings, mention the defeat of Karnata, Lata, Turushka and Chedi kings by Bhoja's mercenaries. In Kalvan plates of Yasovarman, a feudatory of the Paramaras, it is recorded that Bhoja defeated Lata, Karnata, Gurjara, Chedi and Konkana. In the Banswara and Betma grants, Bhoja seems to have celebrated his victory over Konkana in 1020 A.D. Another grant of 1047 A.D. from Gontapalli, a Samanta of Bhoja named Yasoraja, was nearer to the rivers Narbada and Menā. A Yadava record from Devlali attests to this view by stating that Bhoja's feudatory Vairisimha in Nasik was defeated in Anakai, in 1052 A.D. A Kadamba record of Shastha II, who was a feudatory of Western Chalukyas (1005-1050 A.D.) shows his occupation of Navsari. Trilochanapala's grants from Surat shows his occupation of Surat in 1053 A.D. So till the end of Bhoja's reign, the clash for Lata seems to be between Bhoja and the kings of Karnataka.

Kalachuri Lakshmikarna, helped Bhima against Bhoja. But in the end on the division of spoils they antagonised each other. Several Karnataka grants praise the victory over Bhoja. In the Hatlur plates of 1066 A.D., Mahamandaleswara Jemarasa, was like a fire of death to Bhoja. In the Nander inscriptions, proud Malavesvara was made to supplicate to Somesvara in his own city of Dhara. Nagai
inscription states that the city of Dhara was burnt and Ujjaina was stormed. In the Miraj plates of Jayasimha II, it is stated that he seized all the possessions of the overlords of Konkan and was staying in the victorious camp of Kalapura and planning for further conquest of the Northern region. Since Bhoja's rule was between 1010 A.D. to 1032 A.D. there is no possibility of Gujarat kings occupying Lata.

Bilhana confirms that Somesvara utterly defeated Kama and Bhoja. Gujarat records speak of Kalachuri Kama's defeat by Bhima, whereas Kalachuri records mention the opposite. It seems for the fall of Bhoja, each and every king including Vira Rajendra Chola claimed the credit and it is difficult to ascertain the truth from these confusing records. Yet it can be stated that Bhoja's conquest of Konkana brought the Chaulukyas close to him. Bhima's successor Karna (1066-1094 A.D.) must have occupied Lata for a while as can be seen from the Navsari plates which he issued in 1074 A.D. But Trivikramapala, a son of Vatsaraja and a descendent of Barappa reconquered it in 1077 A.D. by defeating Karna. Vatsaraja's title Maharaja, unlike his predecessors and successor, who were addressed as Maharajadhiraja, suggests that he was a feudatory. Till the end of Karna, there was no
annexations except Lata for a very short period.

An important episode in Karna's life, as mentioned in the Prabandhas, was his marriage with the Kadamba princess Mayanalladevi, daughter of Jayakesi I. Bilhana's version of the marriage in his Karna Sundari is a worn out theme of court intrigues and romance. Merutunga's version looks like a jumble of stories put together. Only Hemachandra's version is in a sober way. Once an artist exhibited Mayanalladevi's portrait in Karna's court and explained that he was deputized by Jayakesi for delivering presents to Karna. On seeing her portrait, Karna consented to marry her. Merutunga presented Mayanalladevi as an ugly person. Karna disliked her and in the end because of his mother's intervention he had to accept her.

As usual the royal marriages are for the convenience of the kings to strengthen their power and this must also have been the same case. Jayakesi's father Shastadeva was supposed to have made a voyage to Somnath and this marriage would have enabled him to visit Somnath.

Jaina sources other than Dwyasraya record several valourous deeds of Karna. As for example Sukirta Sankirtana states that Karna defeated the king of Malava. But, according to Prithviraja Vjaya, Parmara Udayaditya, with the help of Chahamana Vigraharaja defeated Karna. In
the Sundha Hill inscription, it is stated that Prithvipala defeated Karna. These confusing statements, however, help to conclude, Karna's reign was not that much colourful.

Karnataka from 10th to 12th century :-
Chalukyas of Kalyani or the Western Chalukyas :-

They claim their descent from the Chalukyas of Badami through the brother of Vikramaditya II about whom nothing is known, not even his name, except his title Bhima Parakrama. There are grounds for supposing that this connection with the Badami line was probably existing and after the fortunes of the family were re-established by Taila the II, prominence was again given to them. This could be inferred from their marriage alliances with the important ruling dynasties. The grandfather of Taila II, by name Ayyana, married the daughter of Rashtrakuta Krishna and Taila's mother was a Chedi princess being the daughter of Lakshamana Raja. Ranna gives a different genealogy for Taila. In his work Gadayuddha, he described that Taila was the descendent of Aditya Varman, son of Pulakesin II. The family, the legends regarding their origin, Gotra, devotion to Kartikeya, their insignia on the crest are the same as the Chalukyas of Badami, with minor variations. The earlier inscription mentions simply
Tailapa raya, a subordinate of Kannardeva (another name for Krishna III) as Mahasamantadhipati, in charge of a small nadu.

The growing weakness of the Rashtrakuta power and the sack of Manyakheta by Siyaka II, enabled Taila to overthrow his overlord. He easily won over the feeble attempts put up by Marasimha and Panchaldeva in favour of Rashtrakutas. Rattas of Saundhatti, Silaharas of Konkan, Yadavas of Seunadesa, Barappa of Lata, all became his feudatories within a short time. Barappa continued as his Wassal in Lata. Ranna in his Gadayudha mentions the war against Silaharas and Gurjaras and the part played by the valiant crown prince Satyasraya. As Taila acquired the fortunes of his predecessors Rashtrakutas, he had to face their antagonists also. He was described as Indra's thunderbolt against Chola mountain and as a lion opposed to Lata elephant.

Literary and epigraphic records mention a lot about the defeat of the Paramara king Munja, of which most of them seem to be exaggerated. Malava kings seem to have a great deal of interest in the areas of Lata. For a brief history of Malava, it will be better to start from Harsha Siyaka, who ransacked Manyakheta. His son Sindhuraja was succeeded by Munja. Prabandha Chintamani, a work from
14th century A.D. by Merutunga, states that Tailapa harassed Munja's country by constant raids. Munja was victorious against Taila six times and in the seventh attempt, however, he was captured by Taila. Munja was subjected to harsh and humiliating treatment and finally beheaded. Leaving aside the romantic side of this tale, the fact remains that Munja lost his life in Deccan wars.

The date of his death may be put somewhere about 995 A.D. the mean date between Amitagati's dedication of his work Subhashitaratnasandoha to Munja (993 A.D.) and the death of Taila in 997 A.D.

Several records from Karnataka praise Taila's victory over Munja. The Kauthem plates of 1003 A.D., record Taila's imprisonment of Utpala i.e. Munja, who had shown his valour against Hunas, Maravas and Chedis. Gadag records state that Taila slew the valiant Munja. In a grant of Yadava Bhillama 1000 A.D., he was eulogised for his punishing goddess Lakshmi, for associating with great Munja and forced her to take a life of an obedient housewife in the palace of Ranaranga Bhima which is another name of Ahavamalla Taila. To celebrate his victory over Munja, Taila's son built a Jaina basati, at Lokkigundi at the instance of Attiabbe, wife of Nagadeva, the commander-in-chief. Sogal inscription speaks of Taila's victory.
over Lata. Ranna praises in great detail the achievement of Satyasraya in defeating the Silaharas of Konkan and the Gurjaras. Thus the whole of Rashtrakuta empire was brought under his sway. The Chola wars continued even under Taila’s successor Satyasraya. Cholas under Rajaraja and his successor Rajendra Chola remained powerful and staunch enemies of Chalukyas.

Satyasraya’s brother and successor, Vikramaditya V (1008-1014 A.D.) was followed by his younger brother Ayyana. Nothing much is known about these two brothers, except for their short rule. Jayasimha II, another younger brother of Vikramaditya V, succeeded Ayyana in 1015 A.D. His reign was full of wars. Chola enmity continued and both the sides claimed the defeat of the other party. But from the fact that the Chola army penetrated at Maski, in the Raichur doab, it seems that the Chalukya forces had retreated. Confusing records about Lata, were described earlier. Except for a very short period, Lata always remained in the hands of Chalukyas of Kalyani so far. A Kadamba record of 1019 A.D. states that Jayasimha II (1015-1042 A.D.) dislodged the Parmaras from Konkana, pursued and put to flight the confederacy of Malava. Gangavadi and Nolambavadi which were occupied by the Cholas were reconquered by Jayasimha.
Somesvara I (1042 to 1068 A.D.) the son and successor of Jayasimha II, had to face the Chola onslaught. However, inspite of the numerous victories, Cholas did not seem to have any territorial gains. Inscriptions belonging to Chalukyan side boast of Somesvara's victorious camp at Kanchi. Regarding the results of these battles, there is a considerable difference of opinions amongst scholars.

After the death of Paramara Bhoja in 1052 A.D. Malava was passing through a critical stage. Bilhana, in his Vikramankadeva Charita states that Vikramaditya, a son of Somesvara I, lent his assistance to the ruler of Malava, who sought his protection. After Bhoja, the rival claimants to the throne, Udayaditya and Jayasimha were helped by Chahamanas and the Western Chalukyas respectively. Jayasimha's rule in Malava was for a short time, for he could not avail the help of Vikramaditya for a long time, since, the Chalukyas had to face the Cholas in the South. Eventhough in Nagpur Prasasti, Jayasimha's name was omitted, from the Mandhata plates, his rule can be ascertained. Udayaditya was praised as one "who delivered the earth, which was troubled by kings and was taken possession of by Karna, who joined by the Karnatas, was like the mighty ocean, this prince did act, indeed like the Holy Boar". The Karnatas mentioned here must be the
Chalukyas and Karna the Dahala ruler and son of Gange-
yadeva. Udayaditya after regaining the throne had to
fight with three kings, Karna of Gujarat, Kalachuri
Lakshmi Karna and Somesvara II. Udayaditya's son Jagadeva in Jainad inscription, refers to the defeat of
Karna of Gujarat. The conflict between Karna and
Udayaditya was mentioned by the Court Poet of Gujarat,
Somesvara in a round about way. Bilhana states that
Somesvara utterly destroyed the power of Kalachuri
Karna, whereas it is the other way round in Prakrita
Paingalam, in which Vikrama, the ruler of Kuntala was
said to have been defeated by Karna. A Kannada verse
in an inscription from Nander dated 1047 A.D., mentions
that Somesvara took the life of enemy kings of Magadha,
Kalinga and Anga etc. and forced the kings of Konkana,
Pandya and Ceylon to prostrate themselves at his feet,
by the fierceness of his attack, caused even the Malaves-
vara, to supplicate to him in his own city of Dhara,
conquered the Chola in battle and won over the kings of
Vengi and Kalinga to his side. The Brahman General
Nagesvara was praised with many titles such as Dharavarsha
dhapatpatana, Chakrakuta, Kalakuta, etc. Hatlur plates
also assert the victories over Chola and Bhoja. An
inscription from Nagai (1058 A.D.) states that Madhusudana,
son of Kalidasa won over Konkana and Malava. Till 1047 A.D., Bhoja was in Malava. There is a possibility of the defeat of Bhoja in Konkan and Chola king along with the diplomatic triumph of winning over Vengi and Kalinga. From most of his inscriptions, Somesvara's victory cover almost the whole of India even upto Kamarupa and Nepal. A Mahasamanta Ajjarasa, a Yadava chief under Somesvara I seems to have defeated, Chola, Andhra, Magadha, Konkana, Malava, Panchala and Lata kings. Karnata origin of Thakuri kings of Nepal and the Senas of Bengal and Bihar may lend support to the above statement. Somesvara's son Vikramaditya led an expedition to Northern and North Eastern India. Vikramaditya like his father went upto Chakrakota i.e. modern Bastar. Rajendra Chola claims to have defeated Vikrama at Chakrakota, Chaulukya Karna's victory over Paramaras was praised in Chitorgadh inscription. It is claimed that a confederacy under Bhoja drove the Muslims. In that confederacy Chalukya Somesvara I, Chahamana Anahilla and others might have joined Bhoja, since Somesvara's inscriptions claim his victory over Turushkas. The claim of victory over Panchala cannot be accepted. The fact remains that though Taila II was the founder of this branch, the consolidation and extension of the empire was by Somesvara I. His son and successor Somesvara II also boasts of his
victories over Chola, Malava, Pandya, Saurashtra, Kerala, Nepal, Turushka, Chera and Magadha. Somesvara II (1068-1076 A.D.) Bhuvanakamalla had to deal with his hostile brother Vikramaditya, soon after his succession. Vikramaditya by his valour and ingenuity developed friendly relations with Cholas, Kadambas and Nolamba Pallavas during his digvijaya. This influence coupled with his marriage alliances helped him to make friends in quarters. The epigraphic records mention, that since Somesvara II became intoxicated with pride and neglected his duties, Vikramaditya defeated him and assumed sovereignty. During this encounter, he must have been helped by Yadavas, as stated in the Paithan plates. Bilhana's account looks as if to justify the action of Vikramaditya, probably, a belated attempt, and it is difficult to accept.

The Vikrama varsha started by him on 1076 A.D., was employed in the fifty one years of his reign. He rewarded his younger brother, Jayasimha, with Banavasi, Santalige etc. In his later years, Jayasimha revolted, but was subdued and pardoned.

The relation between Gujarat and Karnataka and also between Malava and Karnataka were not friendly. According to Kumarapala Prabandha, Jayasimha Siddharaja, conquered
Karnataka. Many of the generals of Vikramaditya, boast about their victory over Malava and Gurjara. Yadava Singhana I, a feudatory was described as having repulsed with his arrows the leader of the Gurjaras. Kadamba Chattaya-deva was said to have driven Malavas into flight. Mangalaraja was described, as "Chola kula Kala danda, Malava kula vilaya ketu" and "Gurjara kula nirmula". Tambadandadisa seems to have defeated the king of Karnata, Andhra, Vanga, Dravida, Magadha, Nepal, Kalinga, Panchala and Saurashtra. Vikramaditya himself defeated kings of Malava and Lata. Hoysala Eryanga trampled down Malava and burnt Dhara, according to epigraphical records.

Mahamandalesvara, Pandya-deva and general Anantapala were praised for shattering the arms of the Gurjaras in 1114 A.D. While mentioning the officers, along with Kannada Sandhivigrahaka, there were Lala Sandhivigrahakas also. Kanna Samanta was occupying Lata, under Vikramaditya, according to Tilgundi plates. One of the officer was called Mahapradhana antapuradhyaksha, Heri-Lala-Kannada Sandhivigrahaka. Considering all these statements Lata must have been under Vikramaditya. Either in the last years of Vikramaditya, when he was troubled by his feudatories or after his reign, Jayasimha Siddharaja, might have occupied Lata. Hoyasalas, who were insignificant, till the help they
gave to their overlord Vikramaditya in Malava, rose into revolt, but were defeated. Sinda Aehugi II, a feudatory helped Vikramaditya. Achugi II was praised that "at the command of Vikrama the universal emperor, Achugi pursued the Hoyasalas like a lion in war, sounding his war cry took Gove, killed Lakshma in battle, valourously dispersed the Pandyas and Malepas and seized Konkana". Achugi's son Permardideva boasts, that he took the head of Kulasekharanka, pursued Jayakesi, besieged Dwaramudra, captured Chatta, swallowed Bhoja like a demon and vomitted him together with his troops". These facts are difficult to be accepted without reservations. Probably, Silaharas of Karhad and Kolhapur, Kadamba Jayakesi of Goa, Pandya ruler of Uchchangi might have joined Hoysala Vishnurdhana against Vikramaditya, while Achugi and his son must have helped Vikramaditya.

Vikramaditya married a daughter of Kadamba Jayakesi and gave his daughter to Jayakesi II. Hoysals, Kadambas, Silaharas of Konkan, Sindas, Rattas, Nolamba Pallavas and Yadavas remained his feudatories till his end, eventhough they gave troubles in the end.

The accession of Somesvara III (1126-1138 A.D.), added to the confusion that had troubled his father Vikramaditya in his last years. Hoysala Vishnurdhana became semi-
independent, having took possession of Nolambavadi, Banavasi, Gangavadi and Hangal. Now there was a struggle for power between the feudatories. With utter disregard to their overlord, Hoysalas and Kadambas fought with each other. Somesvara, who was more of a scholar than a soldier, failed to suppress the feudatories. The era which he started, "Chalukya Bhulokamalla Varsha" ended in obscurity even in his life time.

Hoysalas, who were growing powerful, put in an abortive attempt in the time of the next king Jagadekamalla, son of Somesvara III, in which Vishnuvardhana was temporarily defeated. Jayasimha Siddharaja of Gujarat, after defeating Yasovarman of Malava could not retain it. Yasovarman's son Jayavarman, who regained Malava, had to face Jagadekamalla. One Kesiraja Dandadisa, took an active part in destroying Malava and Gujarat. Several records claim the victory of Chalukyas over Gujarat and capturing the herd of elephants, wealth and houses.

Taila III (1153-63 A.D.), brother of Jagadekamalla did not have the capacity to hold the empire in tact. Kumarapala of Gujarat, defeated Silahara Mallikarjuna of Konkan. Kakatiya Prola imprisoned Taila III according to Anamkonda inscription. Karnataka was under the Kala-
churis between 1163 to 1183 A.D. Taila's son Somesvara IV (1183-1200 A.D.) had high sounding titles as Chaulukya Pratapa Chakravarti, Vira and Tribhuvanamalla, which must be the reminiscence of ancient glories, even though he lost most of his territories.

Somesvara IV owed his position to a Brahmana general Brahma, son of Kama or Kavana. He was described as "Kalachurya rajya Samuddharan" which suggests that he must be an officer of Kalachuri in the beginning and since was styled as "Chalukya rajya Prathishtapaka" he must have helped Somesvara IV later. Somesvara's defeating the kings of Chola, Lata, Kanada, Tilinga, Vanga, Kalinga, Panchalas, Turuskka, Gurjara, Malava and Konkana were all the praises of the exploits of his predecessors. This sort of praises occur in the time of Taila III also. The revival of Chalukya sovereignty from Kalachuris, was just a passing phase and did not last long. Somesvara had to move to Banavasi, where he died, Kadambas paid allegiance to him till 1215 A.D. Thus ended the line of Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Kalachuris:

The Kalachuri usurpation of Chalukya sovereignty lasted only for two decades. The geneological details of the family remain somewhat obscure. Bjjala I was a
feudatory of Somesvara I. Jogama was a Mahamandalesvara of the Chalukyas, governing Karahada 4000 division from 1087 to 1093 A.D., as a feudatory of the Chalukya Vikramaditya. His daughter Savaladevi was given in marriage to Vikramaditya VI. Jogama's son was Hemmadi or Permadi and his records of 1129 A.D. show him to be a Mahamandalesvara under Chalukya Somesvara III. The next ruler was Bijjala II, who was the feudatory of Chalukya Jagadekamalla and Taila III. In the early inscriptions dated 1147 and 1151 A.D. refer to his feudatory status. He fought on the side of Taila against Malava, Lata and Nepala. But later on he got the paramount titles ruling Kalyani from 1162 A.D. His conquests of Chola, Malava, Lata and Vanga kings were praised in Madagihal inscription. Bijjala's brother Mallugideva was also known from a few records. In the time of Rayamurari Soideva son of Bijjala the victory over Gurjara, Chola, Malava, Nepal and Kalinga are mentioned. The last known date of Soideva was 1176 A.D. The next king was Sankhamadeva, whose last known date was 1183 A.D. His brother Ahavamalla, Singhana and Kalachuri Mallikurjuna all followed one after another or independently in different places. Once again the Chalukyas of Kalyana revived for a very short period from 1183 A.D. The Kalachuri rule was nothing but a passing
phase. The religious movement started by Basvesvara, during the time of Bijjala II was an important contribution.

After the fall of the Kalachuris on the theatre of Karnataka, only the history of Hoysalas and Yadavas was sketched. By the middle of the 12th Century A.D. Hoysalas occupied the territory, South of the river Tungabhadra and major part of the present Mysore, while the Yadavas occupied the Northern part of the Chalukyan empire. The rivalry between the Yadava and the Hoysalas, resulted by the end of 12th century A.D., in having Malaprabha as the boundary line. Unable to expand in the South, Yadavas spent their time and power in expanding towards North. This was really one of the causes for the downfall of the Vaghelas. The political contact between Hoysalas and Vaghelas was not much. Even the occasional praise of the prasasti writers does not have much justification. With an equally powerful Yadavas in between Gujarat and Hoysalas, there was not much connection between the Vaghelas and the Hoysalas and yet they indirectly affected the fortunes of Gujarat. Before going to that subject, it is proper to have a view of Gujarat when two of its important kings ruled and also the 13th century when the line of Vaghelas came to an end.
Hoysalas indicate the possibility of Jayasimha's campaign in South. Jayasimha seems to have induced certain Virvanijas, who were silk weavers from Paithan, to accompany him to Patan. Virvanijas were the famous commercial community of Deccan.

Vikramaditya VI, who was the contemporary king of Jayasimha, was addressed as Permadi. There were other feudal lords, under Vikramaditya with the title of Permadi, who were contemporary to Jayasimha, namely:

(1) Mahamandalesvara Udayaditya, Ganga Permadi

(2) Mahamandalesvara Jagadekamalla Permadi, the Sinda chief under Jagadekamalla II

(3) Mahamandalesvara Permadi of Kalachurya Somesvara III

(4) Mahamandalesvara Permadi of Jimutavahana lineage of Kachara race under Vikramaditya VI and

(5) Sivachitta Permadi, heir apparent of Kadambas.

Jinamandana claims that Permadi of Kalyanakhataka sent a deputation to the court of Jayasimha. This ruler can be identified with Vikramaditya VI. In the Talwara inscription, it is stated that Jayasimha crushed a Permadi who, also can be identified with Vikramaditya VI. On the other hand, the records of Vikramaditya VI and his feudatories claim several victories over the
Gurjara king. An inscription from Huli mentions a king Pitta and his four sons viz., Perma-Nripa, Bijjala, Kirti and Gonma. Bijjala slew certain kings and had some relations with Jayasimha Siddharaja, but the lacuna in it prevents one from correct readings. Permadi might have also been this Perma Nripa\textsuperscript{334}. If Siddharaja had defeated such a great king as Vikramaditya VI, it would have been eulogised by the commentators. According to Prof. Saletore till 1122 A.D., Vikramaditya held Lata and sent an embassy to the court of Jayasimha\textsuperscript{335}. Yet there are two colophones, which show that Lata was under Jayasimha's control. One colophon, of which the date is lost, was written during the prosperous reign of Maharajadhiraja Sri Jayasimha deva, while Santuka was Governor of Lata desa. The other was written in V.S.1198, at Brigukachha, during the reign of Maharajadhiraja Jayasimha deva\textsuperscript{336}, whose contemporary in V.S.1198 was Somesvara III of Kalyana. There is a possibility of Jayasimha's annexation of Lata during the time of Somesvara III, who was more a scholar, than a ruler and whose reign was troubled by Hoysalas and Kadambas. The extent of Jayasimha's empire can be correctly ascertained from various inscriptions. Sambhar\textsuperscript{337}, Talwara\textsuperscript{338}, Bhinnmal\textsuperscript{339} and Bali stone inscriptions in Jodhpur in Rajasthan\textsuperscript{340}, Gala and Girnar\textsuperscript{342} inscriptions in Kathiawar, Bhadreshwar inscription in Kutch\textsuperscript{343}, Ujjain
inscription from Malava\textsuperscript{344} and finally Dohad\textsuperscript{345} and Udaipur stone inscriptions from Panchamahal and Gwalior\textsuperscript{346} support the claim of his vast empire. The present Gujarat seems to have taken its shape in the time of Jayasimha.

The next king Kumarapala was the grandnephew of Siddharaja Jayasimha. According to Jaina chroniclers, Kumarapala (1144–1174 A.D.) was the greatest king. His greatness lies not in his conquests, but in his propagation of Jainism. The description of his early wanderings, his genealogy, his meeting with Hemachandra, all differ in different works. His occupation of Abu, Sakambari, Gwalior, Naddula, Saurashtra and victory over the Paramaras of Kiradu and Malava, were nothing new or more than what his predecessors did. Since all these were conquered by Jayasimha and after his death they might have tried to assert their independence, and just to defend his kingdom and consolidate his possessions, these wars might have been fought. The only new annexation, if at all, was that of Konkan. To prove that Kumarapala was not an aggressor, even the war with Mallikarajuna of Konkan was justified. This occupation of Konkan might have taken place at the time of Kalachuri usurpation of Karnataka.

The Silaharas of Konkan were faithful feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, and with the decline of the Western
Chalukya power they could have been defeated by Kumarapala. A Jaina manuscript named Prithvichandra Charita of V.S. 1212 (1155 A.D.) gives the title to Kumarapala, "Karnataryamana mardanakaram" which suggests his victory over Karnataka king, who must be Mallikarjuna. In the Abu Prasasti of Tejehpala, Dharavarsha, the son of Paramara Yashodavala, was praised for this victory over the Lord of Konkana. According to Somesvara, Kumarapala himself led the attack, but the other writers give the credit to the general Ambada. In a fragmentary inscription from Dholka, a hero (whose name is lost) was praised by the girls of Lata, for his killing Mallikarjuna. Looking from the Karnataka records Konkana was never under Kumarapala. Silahara Aparaditya II, describes himself as Maharajadhiraja Konkana Chakravarti in 1162 A.D. The successor of Aparaditya deva II, Somesvaradeva was also addressed as Konkana Chakravarti and Maharajadhiraja in 1181 A.D. and 1182 A.D. In 1290 A.D. when the Venetian traveller Marco Polo visited India, the Prince of Tana was an independent king. These show that Konkana was independent from 1162 to 1290 A.D. The extent of Kumarapala's empire as given in the Prabandhas as Anga, Vanga, Kalinga, Medapata, Andhra, Karnataka, Lata, Kuri, Maru, Gauda, Chauda and Hammirah, appears to be part of poetic fancies.
The king of Malava defeated by Kumarapala was mentioned as Ballala. Ballala is the most common name of the Hoysala kings. Jayasimha Jagadekamalla II (1138 A.D. to 1152 A.D.), contemporary of Kumarapala seems to have defeated a Malava ruler. His feudatory, Kesiraja styled as Mahapradhana Hari Lala, Sandhivigrahika, Senapati and Dandanayaka made the Malava Kalinga and Chola kings to pay tribute to the Emperor. So there is a likelihood that some Ballala was made a Governor in some province of Malava whom Kumarapala might have overcome. Taila III also boasts of his victory over Chola, Malava and Gurjara. Kalachuri Bijjala, who held high office under Jagadekamalla II, was credited with successful campaigns against Malava, Chola and Gurjara. Hoysala Narsimha I, also was said to have defeated the Malava king. Probably the person by name Ballala, defeated by Kumarapala in several Prabandhas may be one of the Hoysala generals, then ruling in Malava. There is no clear proof about this incident.

Little is known about Kumarapala’s successor, Ajayapala (1174-1175 A.D.) except his persecution of Jainas, given in some of the Jaina Prabandhas, which are contradictory to the other records. His queen Naikidevi, was the daughter of Kadamba Sivachitta. An inscription from Udaipur shows his occupation of Malava. Another episode mentioned in the copper plates of his son Bhima II, is his conquest over the Chahamanas of Sakambari.
The Guhilot king Samantasimha was also said to have been defeated by him. Most probably, after the death of Kumarapala, this king must have rebelled, and his rebellion was put down.

Ajayapala's son, Mularaja II, also had a short rule. Except for an Uprising in Malava, by Vindhyavarman and the raids of Muizuddin in 1178 A.D., no other important political events are available during his reign (1175-1178 A.D.).

Gujarat during the 13th and 14th century A.D. :-

Mularaja's brother and successor Bhima II (1178-1239 A.D.), had to face internal as well as external disorders, which threatened his empire to the root. The invasion of Qutbuddin further weakened his empire. The Paramara king Subhatavarman, son and successor of Vindhyavarman, occupied Broach, and from there overran Anahillavada. This must have helped the usurper Jayasimha or Jayantasimha to occupy the throne. It was probably Mahamandalesvara Lavanaprasada, who served Gujarat. Kirtikallolini and Sukritasankirtana, refer to the golden pitchers of Vaidyanatha temple at Dabhoi, which had been taken away by the lord of Malava, and were later replaced by Vastupala. Though Arisimha does not supply the name of the king of Malava, Jayasimha mentions him as Subhata. Dabhoi prasasti, composed by Somesvara, states that Lavanaprasada, who was a
repository of medicine, like valour, cured Gujarat from the princes of Malava, Maru and Dakshina, who resembled diseases that attacked it.\textsuperscript{371} Sridhara's \textit{Devapatana} prasasti also refers to this.\textsuperscript{372}

Several Paramara records show the defeat of the Gurjarapati at the hands of the next Paramara king, Arjunavarman and devastation of Gujarat.\textsuperscript{373} Dhar prasasti, which is a drama of four acts (only half of it is available) narrates the victory of Arjunavarman over Gujarat.\textsuperscript{374} It seems that Jayasimha, bought peace by giving his daughter in marriage to Arjunavarman. Bhopal grant of Arjunavarman, states that he reached Broach in 1213 A.D. In 1195 A.D., according to the Jaina prasasti of Paryusana Kalpa, Shobhana Deva, governed Broach, during the prosperous reign of Bhima. The colophon of another manuscript dated 1190 A.D., states, that a Danda governed Broach. Between 1195 to 1213 A.D., Paramaras must have occupied Broach. This brought them closer with Yadavas and Hoysalas which increased their quarrels.

In 1226 A.D. Bhima reoccupied the throne, according to the Kadi grant.\textsuperscript{377} Simha of Lata, a feudatory of Bhima, transferred his allegiance to Subhatarvarman and Arjunavarman and boasts of his victory over Yadava Singhana.\textsuperscript{378} His brother, Sindhuraja lost his life, in an encounter
with Yadavas, and his son Sankha was taken as prisoner. Yadava flag was hoisted on the ramparts of Broach in 1222 A.D.

From now on the history of Gujarat was the history of the Vaghelas. Bhima seems to be a nominal ruler. Kumarapala's mother's sister, was married to a Dhavala, who belonged to the clan of Chalukyas. Their son Arnoraja helped Kumarapala and in return secured Bhimapalli, which is identified with Vyagrapalli and hence, the dynasty took its name Vyagrapalliya or Vaghela. Arnoraja's son and grand son Lavanaprasada and Viradhavala were said to be the real saviours of the empire for Bhima II.

Paramara occupation of Lata was asserted by a grant of Maharajakula Jaitra Simha (V.S.1347), in which the help rendered by his predecessor to Arjuna against Yadavas was mentioned. Lavanapraada's defeat of the four kings of Marwar was described in the Prabandhas. He was helped by the able brothers Vastupala and Tejpalala. How far they were successful in the South, is difficult to surmise from the contradictory records on both sides. Their southern counterpart was the powerful ruler Yadava Singhana who held Lata. Bhima's kingdom was already threatened by the Muslims, as well as the kings of Marwar and the usurper Jaitrasimha. So taking all these into consideration, the boasts of success from the Gujarat side requires careful thought.
As indicated earlier Yadava Bhillama and Hoysala Vira Ballala boast of their success over several kings, including those of Malava and Gurjara.

Bhima II was followed by Tribhuvanapala for a very short duration. This can be ascertained from an inscription dated V.S. 1299. His name was not mentioned in any chronicles.

Vaghelas:

Visaladeva, son of Viradhavala was a Mahamandalesvara from 1238 A.D. to 1244 A.D. From 1244 A.D. to 1268 A.D. he was the king of Gujarat succeeding Tribhuvanapala. He entered into a matrimonial alliance with the Hoysalas, perhaps to fortify himself against the Yadavas. Visaladeva was credited for driving away Yadava Singhana and for his defeating the king of Malava. With the accession of the next king Arjunadeva (1245 A.D. to 1296 A.D.), once again Gujarat and Karnataka came to blows. His successor Rama ruled for a very short time, succeeded by his brother Sarangadeva. With Sarangadeva, the wars with Karnataka and Gujarat continued. He was credited with defeating Yadavas and the king of Malava in the Cintra prasasti dated 1287 A.D. One Visaladeva, assisted Sarangadeva in his Malava campaign and later served him as the Governor of Chandravati.
Yadava records are contrary to these records. (The wars between the Karnataka and the Gujarat kings will be dealt with in greater detail in succeeding pages). The last king of Gujarat was Karna II (1296 A.D. to 1304 A.D.).

Allauddin Khilji ascended the throne of Delhi in the same year, when Karna II ascended the throne in 1296 A.D. in Gujarat. The Muslim invasions, which threatened Gujarat from the time of Bhima I had its last stroke of luck in annexing Gujarat during the time of Karna II. In the time of Bhima I, Somnath was devastated by Sultan Mahmud Gazni. In the time of Mularaja II in 1178 A.D. Muizuddin suffered in the hands of the Hindu army. Qutbuddin invaded Gujarat in the time of Bhima II in 1197 A.D. But these were all of vandalism and looting. It was in the time of Allauddin, Gujarat became a Muslim province. Already Allauddin gained experience from his southern conquests, which helped him in defeating, the kings of Gujarat. Besides the cardinal point of Karna's defeat leading to the loss of kingdom, the treachery of Madhava and stray Muslim references about his daughter Davaldevi, practically nothing is known about him. From Khusru's account, it seems that Gujarat was invaded twice. Jinaprabha Suri gives the date of defeat as 1299 A.D., while
Merutunga puts it at 1304 A.D.. According to them Karna's two Nagara Ministers, Madava and Kesava were the cause for this overthrow of his kingdom. Karna abduccated the wife of Madava and slew Kesava. Madava was said to have approached Allauddin and brought the muslim army. This betrayal was recorded in later works like Dharmaranya Kanhadade-Prabandha and bardic tales. This was the end of Chaulukyas and the end of the Hindu reign in major parts of Gujarat.

Karnataka during 13th and 14th century :-

Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra :-

Origin of Hoysala or Poysala, lies in the traditional story of how Sala struck a tiger. However, there is no historical evidence to show the rule of Sala, except in the Hoysala sculptures, which depict a hero slaying a tiger (which looks more like a lion).

Emperor Somesvara I of Kalyana branch had a senior queen Hoysala devi. When there was estrangement between Somesvara II and his brother Vikramaditya, Hoysala Vinayaditya sent a contingent under his son Eryanga to help Somesvara. Several inscriptions praise Eryanga's valour in storming Dhara. This must be referring to the help given to Somesvara II. When fortune turned in favour of
Vikramaditya VI, Vinayaditya accepted his overlordship. But hostilities must have commenced in his later years. When Paramara Jaggadeva inflicted a crushing defeat on Hoysala, it was not clear, whether it was Vikramaditya, who induced Jaggadeva to attack Hoysala. Anyhow, Jaggadeva must have passed through Vikramaditya's empire. Whether this lead to the strained relations or due to the earlier strained relations Vikramaditya made Paramara Jaggadeva to enter Hoysala kingdom is not clear. Yet Hoysala records describe Jaggadeva's defeat and flight. After Vinayaditya his son Eryanga succeeded. His son Ballala and Vishnuvardhana expanded their kingdom. The former ruled for 6 years. Vishnuvardhana had numerous titles such as Talakadukonda, Malaparulgonda, Kanchikonda and Sahasabhima which speak of his military exploits. Though his empire consisted of Talakadu, Gangavadi, Nelambavadi, Hangal, Belvola, Banavasi and Huligere, he continued to accept Chalukyan overlordship. His son Narasimha I succeeded him, when he was eight years old and continued to rule for thirty years without any significant contributions.

His son Ballala II (1173 A.D. to 1220 A.D.) extended his kingdom by defeating Kalachuris. Hoysalas and Yadavas could not live peacefully. In the famous battle
Ballala II was the first Hoysala king to be addressed as Dakshinadesadhesvara (Pratapa) Yadava Chakravarti and Maharajadhiraja. He intervened in the contest between the Cholas and Pandyas. He was praised for his victory over Lata and Gurjara. His son Narasimha II (1220 A.D. to 1235 A.D.) followed his father's policy maintaining the balance of power in the South. Nothing much is known about his successors except the Southern intrigues of Somesvara, or Soideva and Narasimha III. A partition took place in the time of the latter between him and his brother Ramana-tha. During this period, Yadava Mahadeva invaded Hoysala country, with no gains. Narasimha's son Ballala III, had to face the Muslim invasion along with the internal dissensions. Rivalry with neighbouring Yadava and Kakatiyas and their unpreparedness to face a huge and trained army, made Ballala to come to a peaceful understanding with Malik Kafur in 1310 A.D. But in 1318 A.D., when Mubarak Shah secured full control over the empire, he marched towards Yadavas, defeating Harapala, who was imprisoned and put to death. After devastating Devagiri, most of the Hoysala kingdom was annexed, Muslim governors were appointed, leaving a nominal kingdom to Ballala III.
When the last Khilji ruler was supplanted by Tughlugs, Ballala had to defend himself. The rebellion of Gushtasp and his cruel treatment by the Sultan Muhammad Tughlak has been described by the Muslim historians. A last record from Tiruvannamalai of Ballala III was dated 1342 A.D. Though this was the end of the Hoy salas, this was also the beginning of the great Vijayanagar empire. Kampilideva gave asylum and sacrificed his life for Gushtasp. Tradition connects Harihara and Bukha with Kampilideva.

Yadavas of Devagiri:

The early history of Yadavas has to be reconstructed from the Raja-prasasti of Hemadri in Vratakhand 1 (1180 A.D.), which is a part of the compendium Chaturvargachintamani and from various inscriptions. Information about the ninth and tenth century given by Hemadri, who lived in the last quarter of the 12th century, are often inaccurate.

The Yadava inscriptions viz., Kalasbudrukh, Anjanerli and Gadag refer to their Vishnu lineage. The Yadava epithet Dvaravati puravaradhisvara (supreme lord of Dwaravati or Dwarka) shows their connections with Yadu. But it is to be noted that Hoysalas also claimed the same title and their lineage to Yadu. Even the later Rashtrakuta records trace their origins from Yadu of the lunar race.
Jinaprabha Suri in Vividha Tirtha Kalpa gives a mythological account of Dadaprabara, who was a posthumous child and identical with Dridhaprahara of Hindu records. According to ancient Indian historical tradition, after the Mahabharata war, the Yadavas of Gujarat were ruined by fratrisidal war. Under Arjuna's leadership, they retreated northwards but were repulsed by the Abhiras of Rajputana. It would appear from the above records that after Krishna's death, when the Yadavas were ruined, one set could have migrated towards South.

V.K. Rajvade, in his preface to the Radhavilasa champu of Jayaram Pande has remarked that Yadavas were Kshatriya rulers from North who subjugated the Marathas. But this suggestion was disputed by C.V. Vaidya.

The traditional genealogy of Yadavas given by Hemadri traces their descent from Vishnu, the creator through the moon and Yadu. In due course, the genealogy mentions Subhahu as a universal ruler with Dvaravati as his capital. No epigraphical record mentions about Subhahu. He had to have four sons among whom he divided his kingdom. His second son Dridhaprahara received the southern land as his patrimony, and established himself at Srinagar. But from the Yadava inscriptions, it seems that Dridhaprahara hailed from Dvaravati pattana and founded the town.
Chandratiyapura, which has been identified with Chandor. The early Yadavas were the feudatories of Rashtrakutas. The successors of Dhridhaprahara, namely Seuna Chandra I, Dadhiyappa, Bhillama I and Rajiga, were shadowy figures, who ruled from 900 A.D. to 950 A.D. Rajiga’s son Vadiga married Vohivva, a daughter of Dhruva, the younger brother of contemporary Emperor Krishna III (939 A.D. to 967 A.D.). Vadiga seems to have helped his feudal Lord Krishna III, against the Paramaras of Malava. The next ruler Dadiyasa continued to render his allegiance to the Rashtrakutas until they were overthrown by the Chalukyas. The succession of Bhillama II, heralds a new epoch in Yadava family. The previous matrimonial and political ties were set aside and the Yadavas became the feudal lords under the Chalukyas of Kalyana. The Sangamner grant, in a whole verse states that Bhillama II, gave a thrashing to Lakshmi for her association with Munja and forced her to take to the life of an obedient housewife in the palace of Ranaranga Bhima i.e. Taila II Ahavamalla.

The rulers who followed Bhillama were only shadowy figures. Nothing much is known about Vesugi, who married Nājilladevi, daughter of Gogi of Gujarat, Bhillama III, Seunachandra II, Airamadeva, Simharaja or Simha I, Seunachandra III, and Mallugi, except that they were subordinates of the Chalukyas of Kalyana and sometimes helped
them. The genealogy of the Yadavas after Mallugi until Bhillama V was once again a confused picture. Only when Bhillama V ascended the throne in 1175 A.D. conditions in Yadava kingdom improved considerably. His Chalukya overlord Somesvara IV (1184 A.D. to 1200 A.D.) saw the withering away of his empire. From the time of Taila III, the Chalukya empire was deteriorating. Upasal of the feudatories like, Silahara Vijayaditya and Kakatiya-Prola helped Bijjala in his overthrow of the Chalukyas. Hoyasalas also became independent.

Since the Kalachuri kingdom was torn with internal dissentions, as has already been seen, Bhillama V had a favourable time. The Muttage and Patan inscriptions of Bhillama V, describe his conquest as, "he was a severe pain in the head of the Malavas, a thunderbolt to the mountain, the fiery Varalas, a lion to those tall elephants, the Kalingas; the dread roar of clouds to the flocks of those swans, the Gurjaras, Cholas, Gaudas and Panchalas; a Kala to the brilliant kings of Anga, Vanga and Nepala" showing that he fought against Gujarat and Malava also. However, claims of conquest of some regions like Panchala and Vanga do not appear to be probable. Moreover the clash between the Chalukyas of Gujarat and Bhillama is recorded in the Sundha hill inscription, where it is stated that Chahamana Kelhana defeated a Southern king called Bhillama. In
Beccan, in the struggle which was going on between Kala-churis, Chalukyas and Hoysalas, Bhillama intervened and occupied Kalyani. This was his crowning success. But his North Indian conquest did not bring any addition to his kingdom.

The famous battle of Sorattur against the Hoysalas was a death blow to Bhillama's growing power. Virasalla captured a number of forts like Yelburga, Gutti and Bellattaga and occupied all the territory to the South of Krishna and Malaprabha.

Bhillama was succeeded by his son Jaitugi I, also known as Jaitrapala. The Kakatiya kingdom under Rudradeva (1150 A.D. to 1196 A.D.) was growing in power. The fight between Kakatiyas and Yadavas, as seen in the Bahal inscriptions of Yadava Singhana II., places Jaitugi as a conqueror.

An epigraph from Managoli credits Jaitugi, with victories over the Pandyas, the Cholas; the Malavas, the Latas, the Gurjaras, the Turushkas, the "Panchalas", and even Nepala and also the help given by Sahadeva Dandan-yaka. Most of these victories seem to be more conventional claims. Probably when Bhima II of Gujarat was troubled by Shubhata-varman and Aibeck, Jaitugi must have had victory over Gujarat and Malava or against Shubhata-varman. Sahadeva a general of Jaitugi carried on a raid and defeated the king Simha of Lata, a feudatory of...
Gujarat. This was the raid mentioned in Vasantavilasa that when Subhatavarman was fighting Lavanaprasada, Yadava army which rose like a deadly poison, was driven by Sankha⁴³⁹. Singhana, the successor of Jaitugi was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. The Krishna-Malaprabha line which was the boundary between Yadavas and Hoysalas, as a result of the battle of Sorat, was crossed by Singhana, who defeated Ballala and occupied Bijapur⁴⁴⁰. In his conflict with Silahara Bhoja, who was independent, Singhana was helped by Lakshmideva and was successful⁴⁴¹. The Kadambas of Goa were also subdued. Banavasi came under him and in his raids against Hoysala, he was supposed to have reached the river Kaveri⁴⁴². His conflict with Gujarat lasted for a very long time.

His first invasion was in the time of Arjunavarman. On his way he might have defeated a Kalachuri ruler since his coins are found in Raigarh and Sanpur State⁴⁴³. Although the territory over which Arjuna ruled was not mentioned by Hemadri most probably he was Arjuna-Varman of Malava, but the Mandhata plates, describe the victory of Arjunavarman. Arjunavarman's marriage with Hoysala princess named Sarvakaṇḍa who was probably a daughter of grand-daughter of Ballala II might be the cause of this hostility. The abrupt end of Arjuna-Varman's reign in 1217 A.D. supports the view that perhaps he must have been killed in the
battle. Simha, the ruler of Lata, who was a Parmara feudatory, turned to his former feudal lord Chalukya Bhima II. Gujarat chroniclers at this stage are confused and contradict one another. There are several controversies as to whether Yadavas invaded Gujarat four times or five times.

Looking from several angles from various works, it appears that it may be four or even the continuation of one and the same long drawn out struggle. So it seems better to give the different records as such without trying to enumerate the number of invasions.* Somesvara, in Kirti Kaumudi gives

*Dr.R.G.Bhandarkar mentions two invasions, Dr.A.S.Altekar, Durgashankar Sastry and Dr.O.P.Verma four invasions and Dr.Raikar five invasions. Dr.A.K.Majumdar, analysed all the data without giving any specific number.

Dr.Raikar's opinion that the first invasion of Singhana, was in the time of Subhatavarman has to be refuted, since both are not contemporary rulers. Singhana's contemporary ruler was Arjunavarman, both ascended the throne in 1210 AD. The first front of Arjunavarman's is dated 10th of Phalguna 1267 V.S. (February 1210 A.D.) from Piplainagar in former Gwalior State.

Dr.Raikar refers to the Chapter V of Vasantavilasa (p.22) where Sankha sends an embassy to Vastupala. Here he mentions the "Yadava army came out like a Kalakuta poison, from the battle ocean churned by Sribhata (Subhata-varman) alone". This was a past exploit when Subhata-varman invaded Broach. Singhana's name was not mentioned.

Balachandra, the author of Vasantavilasa tries to imitate Kalidasa as he himself has claimed and hence, his versions cannot be taken as historical truth.

Moreover the first inscription to refer about Singhana's victory over Gujarat and Malava was dated 1216 A.D. long after Subhatavarman. Perhaps during his father Jaitugi's raid over Gujarat, he might have assisted.
a vivid description of this. The capital of Gujarat trembled with fear with the advance of Singhana's forces when he overran Bhrugukachcha. At that time, the chiefs of Godhra and Lata defeated Lavanaprasada and joined the kings of Marwar. Hence, Lavanaprasada had to turn back towards Marwar, and Yadava army also retired. The explanation given by the author that "The deer do not follow a lion's path, even when he had left it" does not seem to be sound. For Singhana, this must have been the best time to exploit the situation. But from the information given in the Lekhapaddhati, a Yamalapatra was signed in Samvat 1288 (1231 A.D.) and is understood that a peace treaty was signed between the parties. The treaty sums up that both the parties should confine themselves to their own territory and neither should invade the other, if a powerful enemy attacked either of them and that they should fight him jointly and not to allow refugees from one country to enter the other. The cause for this treaty, and Singhana's retreat according to A.K. Majumdar is either due to Kakatiya Ganapatideva's invasion of Yadava territory or Viradhavala might have ravaged the Yadava territory with another army, while Lavanaprasada was facing the front. Both the arguments do not appear to be sound. An inscription of Kakatiya Ganapatideva dated 1228 A.D.
states that he defeated the Latas. This must be either an exaggeration or Ganapatideva must have participated with Singhana as his friend. Singhana's title as the establisher of Telingaraya, suggests his influence over Ganapatideva. To flight, Singhana on some other front by Viradhavala, when Lavanaprasada was facing Singhana on the banks of Mahi, also lacks any testimony. It may be concluded, Singhana might have returned with considerable booty.

Hammiramadamardana of Jayasimhasuri refers to an alliance between the Lata ruler and Bhima II, without stating what followed afterwards. In the Yadava raid, Sindhuraja, younger brother of Simha was killed and his son Sankha or Sangrama Simha was captured. Sankha must have been allowed to rule as a feudatory. Sankha joined hands with Singhana and Paramara Devapala against Gujarat. Viradhavala, son of Lavanaprasada, occupied Cambay which by right belonged to Sankha and appointed Vastupala as Governor in 1219 A.D. It is said that with clever ingenuity and diplomacy, Vastupala played a clever ruse, by which the coalition was shattered. It was contrived that a forged letter should fall into the hands of Singhana as a secret communication between Devapala and Sankha, assuring Sankha, that Devapala will attack Singhana from the rear as soon as he enters Gujarat and a horse was to be
accepted as his present. Moreover, through a spy, a horse of Devapala was secured and given to Sankha, to rouse the suspicion of Singhana. When Singhana got convinced that he was cheated, Sankha fled away. This story in Hammiramadamardana ends abruptly without mentioning how Yadavas fared.

Leaving aside these chronicles, if epigraphic records are taken into consideration, both the sides boast of their victory over the other. Singhana's victory over Arjunavarman is praised in the Bahal and Udari inscriptions. Ame record of Yadava Singhana dated 1240 A.D. states that the Lata ruler was killed in the battle and Kholesvara planted a column of victory in Broach. Kholesvara's son Rama, slew a number of Gujarat soldiers, but was killed in the battle. Another inscription from Kakatnur (Belgaum district) states that a Sahadeva Dandanayaka gained victories over Malava, Malayala etc. Singhana was described as a frightening fever to the Gurjaras. In the Paithan plates of Ramachandra also this feat is praised.

Contrast to these, Dabhoi prasasti dated 1253 A.D. refers to the victory of Visaladeva over the king of Deccan, who might be Singhana. In the Kadi grant of 1261 A.D. Visaladeva is described as a "Submarine fire inside the ocean of
Singhana's army. It is to be noted that all these belated boasts are after Singhana's death at about 1246 A.D. Perhaps Visaladeva might have helped Viradhavala and Lavanaprasada in their encounters against Yadavas. Throughout these wars Singhana seems to be the aggressor and as for territorial gains there seems to be none. It looks mostly like border skirmishes. Singhana was blamed by almost all the writers. Had he been a statesman, he would have had the foresight, to join with Malava and Gujarat against the Muslim onslaught. He tried to stab in the back of Gujarat and Malava. His wars with Gujarat and Malava weakened them as well as himself. Due to his lack of vision, within half a century, the Hindu kingdoms were erased by the Muslim onslaught.

Singhana's grandson Krishna (1247 A.D. to 1260 A.D.) succeeded him, since Singhana's son Jaitugi predeceased him. In Malava, Arjunavarman was followed by Devapala (1218-1239 A.D.) and Jaitugideva (1239-1255 A.D.). In the second quarter of the thirteenth century, when Malava was plundered by the Muslims, Krishna launched an attack. In an inscription dated Saka 1172 he was described as Siva to the love God (Kamadeva), the Malava king. Gujarat king Visaladeva married a Hoysala princess according to the Kadi grant. This matrimonial alliance with their traditional enemy Hoysalas, coupled with the old feud, made Krishna to renew
the wars. Most of the Yadava records praise Krishna as a goad to the elephant Gurjara, who bathed his fame in the ocean which was filled with the rivers of the blood of Gurjaras, "terrible to the king of Gurjara" etc.

His successor Mahadeva, overthrew Visaladeva in battle, and a Visaladeva lost all his wealth, fame and valour in the battle field, according to the Kalegaon plates.

Hemadri describes Mahadeva as "the prowess of his arm was like a thunderbolt and shattered the mountain in the shape of the pride of the swaggering Gurjara. Mahadeva subdued the Silaharaa of Thana. Since in 1266 A.D. Maharajadhiraja Konkana Chakravarti Jaitugi was the ruler of Konkan, this must have taken place after that date.

Hemadri states that Mahadeva reduced the arrogant sovereign of Karnata to mockery. Mahadeva had been called Hoysanaraya-Kolahala. Hoysala kingdom was partitioned between the sons of Somesvara, Narasimha III and Ramanatha. Mahadeva must have tried to fish in the troubled waters. According to Hoysala records, Mahadeva was unable to withstand the pressure of Hoysala Narasimha and flew from the battle.

After Mahadeva, his son Ammana occupied the throne, followed by Krishna's son Ramachandra in 1271 A.D. According to Paithan and Purushottamapuri plates and Mahanubhava
literature Ramchandra ousted and killed Ammana.472 Traditional hostility between Malava and Gujarat continued. In the Yadava records, Ramachandra's victory over Malava and Gujarat is painted in high colours.473 In the Thana plates dated S.1194, Ramachandra is described as "a blast of the day of doom in extinguishing the lamps of the Malavas and a lion in shattering the elephants of the Gurjaras."474 But it is to be noted that Jayavarman II (1255 A.D. to 1274 A.D.) in his Mandhata plates of 1274 A.D. refers to his victory over a king, whose kingdom lay to the South of the Vindhyas and this might be perhaps Yadavas.475 The Udari inscription of Yadava Ramachandra dated S.1198 describes him as "a lion in destroying the multitude of the rutting elephants of Arjuna, the king of Malava."476 This Arjuna must be the successor of Jayavarman II of Malava. According to the Cintra prasaati, Sarangadeva (1277 A.D. to 1297 A.D.) reduced the power of Malava and Yadava lords.477 Yet the Vaghela records are somewhat vague on this issue.

In Harihar temple inscription general Salua Tikkama was praised for disgracing Hoysala king.478 With Hoysalas the same vendetta continued. Yadava invasion was a complete flop, according to Hoysala records.479 According to the Purushottamapuri plates, Ramadeva drove away the Turushkaas from Varanasi and built a golden temple
there, which he dedicated to Sarangapani. It is possible in the confusion after the death of Balban in 1286 A.D. and before the accession of Jalaluddin Khalji in 1290 A.D. Ramachandra might have reached Benaras. But this seems to be the last flicker of the fading light.

A Navasari inscription of Krishnadeva, a feudatory of Yadava Ramadeva dated V.S.1359, shows the occupation of Lata by Ramachandra.

When Ramachandra's army was at Hoysala frontier, he was taken completely by surprise by Allauddin, Governor of Kara, and Ramachandra was compelled to sue for peace. Allaudin retired after receiving the indemnity of about 50 maunds of gold, a large quantity of pearls and jewels, forty elephants and several thousand horses. He also obtained the hands of Ramachandra's daughter. He was about to retire within a fortnight of his arrival, when Sankaradeva the crown prince arrived and opened hostilities. According to Ferishta, after the second assault Allauddin imposed a much heavier indemnity, the staggering figures might be exaggeration by the Muslim writers. Ramachandra sent his tribute till 1307 A.D. When the army of Allauddin was defeated by Prataparudra Kakatiya in 1307 A.D., Sankaradeva also stopped indemnity. He excited Allauddin's wrath by deciding to marry Davaladevi, daughter of Karna II of Gujarat, whom Allauddin wished to have handed over to him. After the
conquest of Malava in 1307 A.D., Malik Kafur turned towards Deccan. Sankaradeva's army was defeated and Ramachandra was taken as prisoner. From Isamy's account, it seems that Ramadeva sent a secret message, that he had no sympathy with the rebellion of his son. Though a prisoner, he was treated in an extremely courteous manner and was presented with Navsari and a lakh of rupees. He remained loyal to the Sultan till the end of this life. In 1309 A.D., when the Muslim army on its way to Hoysala and Kakatiya kingdom, passed through Yadava kingdom, Ramachandra placed all his resources at its disposal. This was not only due to personal loyalty, but also to the hereditary rivalry that prevailed between the Karnataka kings. Moreover when Ramachandra was imprisoned, Ballala annexed Banavasi and Santalige.

Ramachandra's son Bimba was the viceroy at Southern Gujarat and Ballala of Southern Maharashtra. The crown prince Sankaradeva, when he ascended the throne declared independence. Once again Malik Kafur defeated him and Sankaradeva was put to death and Yadava kingdom was annexed by the Muslims. When Allauddin was sinking, Malik Kafur hastened to Delhi in 1315 A.D. Harapaladeva, probably a son-in-law, re-established the Yadava power, which lasted only for two years. This was the last flicker of the
once famous Yadava empire. Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah, who secured a firm control over the Khilji empire, marched in 1318 A.D. against Devagiri and crushed the rebellion and put Harapala to death. Friar Odohie (1321-22 A.D.) found Tana ruled by Saracens and subject to Mali. Within the first quarter of the 14th century, the Hindu empires of Gujarat and Karnataka were completely wiped off by the Muslims.

The historical details recounted so far, bring out two major facts. The first one relates to the evolution of the political entity called Gujarat. The Gujarat of the 7th century which Mangalesa claimed in 602 A.D. in the battle-field from Kalachuris, had entirely different boundaries, from the present day Gujarat.

The present day Gujarat State, actually comprises of portions of three separate entities of that period. The present South Gujarat particularly South of Mahi river, went by the name Lata, Saurashtra remained as separate and the present North Gujarat was the South Western part of the Gujarat of that time. In fact the very entity called Gurjara appears to have come into record in Bana's Harshacharita only in the 6th century for the first time. Map No.1, indicates the areas as it was in the beginning of the 7th century. It may, therefore, be noticed that in the early
part of the 7th century, Gurjara was going through the early birth pangs trying to establish its political base and finally reaching its full glorious stature in the period of Jayasimha Siddharaja in 12th century A.D. Thus the period under study (7th to early 14th century A.D.) can be considered as the period of birth and metamorphosis of Gujarat.

The second major fact that comes out prominently is that all rulers both from Karnataka side, as well as from North (whether it is from Malava, Saurashtra or Gurjara) aimed at conquering and holding Lata pradesh, which happened to be the converging area for the big hinterlands in the North and South in the Western littoral. Through its age old ports of Bhrugukachcha, Kambayat and Sopara, a flourishing trade with Arabs were maintained and the power that held sway over Lata could control the flourishing trade of that area. Lata had remained the feudatory of many dynasties, mainly from Karnataka during this period under study, with brief spells of independence. From the later half of 9th century A.D. it came more and more under the sway of the Northern monarchs from Saurashtra, Gurjara and Malava. A brief account of the various rulers, who held sway over Lata at different periods from 7th to early 14th century A.D., can highlight this point at this stage.
At the beginning of the 7th century (602 A.D.) as indicated earlier, Mangalesa claims to have conquered Lata from the Kalachuris. This appears to have been temporary, because according to Kalachuri records, Buddharaja was ruling with regal titles from 610 A.D. 494. Probably the Chalukya invasion was only in the nature of a successful raid.

The Chalukya power rose to a height during the reign of Pulakesin II (610 A.D. to 642 A.D.). In his Aihole Prasasti, it is stated that "Being subdued by his prowess, Latas, Malavas and Gurjars, became as it were, worthy people, behaving like chiefs, brought under subjection by punishment". This indicates that they all became his feudatories 495. The contemporaries of Pulakesin II, Siladitya I (590 A.D. to 615 A.D.), Kharagraha (615 A.D. to 621 A.D.) and Dharasena III (621 A.D. to 627 A.D.) and Dhruvasena II (627 A.D. to 641 A.D.) were the successive Valabhi rulers and all had only feudatory status. Kaira grant of Chalukya Vijayaraja, dated 643 A.D. discloses the occupation of the present day South and Central Gujarat by a Chalukyan family 496.

During the time of Dharasena IV (641 A.D. 650 A.D.), Broach came under the Valabhi rulers and remained under their rule till 675 A.D. 497. This must have been the period
when Chalukyas were having their difficulties with Pallavas in the South. During the period of Vikramaditya I, successor of Pulakesin II, the Chalukyan supremacy over Lata was reestablished and from 671 A.D. Lata was entrusted to the care of his younger brother Jaysimhavarman, who started the Gujarat branch of Chalukyan line. Last date known about this branch ruling this area was 738 A.D. \(^{498}\); the last king being Avanijanasraya Pulakesin. Contemporarily with this Chalukya line, the Gurjaras of Nandipuri ruled the area around the present day Rajpipla who were also feudatories of Chalukyas of Badami \(^{499}\). With the overthrow of the Chalukyas of Badami by Dantidurga, the Rashtrakuta dynasty established its supremacy from 756 A.D. to the end of the 10th century A.D. Till 910 A.D. Gujarat branch of Rashtrakutas held sway over Lata. Many of the Rashtrakuta rulers extended their rule upto Palitana and Central Gujarat \(^{500}\).

In 910 A.D. Prachanda of Brahamavaloka was ruling in Gujarat as a Rashtrakuta feudatory. From about 910 A.D. South Gujarat was directly under the rule of Rashtrakutas. In 972 A.D. Paramara Siyaka marched towards Manyakheta and sacked it \(^{501}\). With that the Rashtrakuta control of Lata ceased and it was ruled by Paramaras for a short period.

Once again prior to 997 A.D. Lata was conquered by the Chalukyas of Kalyani (in the period of Taila II). Barappa
and his successors ruled over Lata as the feudatories of Chalukyas of Kalyani till 1077 A.D. During this period there were periodical fights between Malava rulers and Barappa and his successors for the control of Lata, with occasional success on both sides.

The Chaulukyas of Gujarat also seemed to have had fights for possession of Lata with changing fortunes. A solitary inscription from Navsari dated 1074 A.D. issued by Chaulukya Karna I, reveals his temporary occupation of Lata. Till 1222 A.D., Lata appears to have been under the over all control of Chalukyas of Kalyani. Subsequent to the rise of the power of Jaysimha Siddharaja, Lata came under the control of Gurjara kings and the Gujarat of his period took more or less the dimensions of the present day. This continued under his successor Kumarapala (1144 A.D. to 1174 A.D.) and Ajayapala (1174 A.D. to 1175 A.D.). From 1176 A.D. Paramaras of Malava made inroads into Gujarat and between 1195 A.D. to 1213 A.D. were in possession of Broach.

In this period, the struggle for power in Lata area was between the Paramaras, Chaulukyas and Yadavas. After 1220 A.D. Simha, a Paramara feudatory ruling over Lata joined hands with Bhima II, of Gujarat, keeping up continuous wars with Yadavas, both sides claiming victories over the other. Yadavas appear to have had the upperhand in the end, since Bhima II, had to face both internal and
external troubles in his territory. From 1244 A.D. Vaghelas of Gujarat rose to power and the feud with Yadavas continued for the possession of Lata. During the time of Yadava Singhana in 1228 A.D. the Yadava general Kholesvara planted a column of victory in Broach. An inscription dated 1302 A.D. by Krishnadeva, a Yadava feudatory, indicates the Yadava power in that area. By the end of the first quarter of the 14th century, the Muslim rule engulfed the area.

It may therefore be seen that during the period 7th century A.D. to the beginning of 14th century A.D. Lata Pradesh was the cockpit of the powers in the North and South, with long periods of occupation from both sides. This naturally brought in both direct and indirect contacts between the people of both Karnataka and Gujarat. Lata appears to have been the area where one can look for the synthesis of cultures of these two areas. The direct contact with Karnataka arose out of direct occupation and overlordship of Lata during the 7th to 12th century A.D. With the rise of the Chaulukyas followed by Vaghelas, the Gujarat influence over Lata established itself and that remained more or less continuous even during the Muslim rule, which has the background for the present day boundaries of Gujarat State. In addition to the political contact referred to above, with the need for using the flourishing ports of Lata,
pradesh, trade and commercial contacts also appear to have been established between all the regions of Karnataka and Gujarat. Here again Lata remained the converging point.

The contact of this nature, inevitably leads to indirect, social and cultural influences and affinities between the people of these regions.

In the following chapters the effect of these contacts on various socio-economic and cultural aspects during this periods are discussed.
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297. Information regarding this is already given in the sub-title "Gujarat in the 11th and 13th century".


300. Referred in the sub-title, Gujarat in the 12th and 13th century, in detail.


302. This portion is dealt in detail under the heading, "Kalachuris".


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496. C.1.I., IV, Pt. I, Pl. XXVIII.


498. C.I.I., IV, Pt. I, Pl. XXIII.

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Chalukyas of Badami

Jaysimha
Ranaraga
Pulakesin I

Kirtivarman I (566-597 A.D.) Mangalesa

Pulakesin I (610-642 A.D.)
Vishnuvardhana (founder of Vengi branch)

Dharasraya Jayasimha
Buddhavarman

Adityavarman
Chandraditya (655-659 A.D.)
Vikramaditya I (655-680 A.D.)

Dharasraya Jayasimha (671-692 A.D.)

Vijayaditya (696-733 A.D.) Kumkuma mahadevi
Vikramaditya II (733-745 A.D.)
Kirtivarman II (745-756 A.D.)

Sryasraya
Siladitya (671-692 A.D.) Mangalarasa (731-732 A.D.) Pulakesin (739 A.D.)
Jayasraya Avanijanasraya
Rashtrakutas of Mamyakkera

Karka I (710-715 A.D.)

Indra I (715-735 A.D.)

(1) Dantidurga (735-756 A.D.)

Reva-m. Nandivarman Pallavamalla

(3) Govinda II (772-780 A.D.)

(4) Dhruva I

Stambha Karka

(5) Govinda III (793-814 A.D.)

(6) Sarva Amogha-varsha (814-840 A.D.)

(1) Indra of Gujarat

(2) Karka

Govinda (227 A.D.)

(7) Krishna II Sankha-m Chandrabe-labbe-m

(800-915 A.D.) Nandivarman-III. Bhutuga (Ganga)

Jagattunga-m Govindamba of Chedi

Lakshmi-m of chidi

(9) Amoghavarsha (Io) Govinda IV

(915-928 A.D.) (936-939 A.D.)

(10) Amoghavarsha III

(11) Amoghavarsha III

(928-929 A.D.) (930-936 A.D.)

(5) Dhruva Govinda (6) Dantivarman

(867-871 A.D.)

(7) Krishna

II

(936-939 A.D.)

(12) Krishna III (13) Khattiga

(939-967 A.D.) (967-972 A.D.)

Nirupama

(972-973 A.D.)

(15) Indra IV.

(14) Karka II

(972-973 A.D.)
Chalukyas of Kalyani

(1) Taila II (973-997 A.D.)

(2) Satyasraya (977-1008 A.D.)

(3) Vikramaditya V (4) Ayyana Akkadevi (5) Jayasimha II (1005-1014 A.D.) (1014 A.D.) (1015-1042 A.D.)

(6) Somesvara I (1042-1068 A.D.)

(7) Somesvara II (8) Vikramaditya VI Jayasimha III (1068-1076 A.D.) (1076-1125 A.D.)


(13) Somesvara IV (1183-1200 A.D.)
Yadavas of Devagiri

Dridaprahara (860-880 A.D.)
Seuna Chandra (880-900 A.D.)
  Dadiyasa
  Bhillama I
  Rajugi
Vaddiga (950-970 A.D.)

Dadiyasa
  Bhillama II (975-1005 A.D.)
  Vesugi (1005-1020 A.D.)
  Bhillama III (1020-1045 A.D.)
  Bhillama IV
  Seuna Chandra (1050-1080 A.D.)
  Airamdeva (1080-1105 A.D.)
  Singhana II (1105-1120 A.D.)

Mallugi (1145-1165 A.D.)
  Karna
  Bhillama V (1175-1191 A.D.)
  Jaitugi (1191-1210 A.D.)
  Sunghana II (1210-1247 A.D.)
  Jaitugi II

Krishna (1247-1261 A.D.)
  Mahadeva (1261-1270 A.D.)
  Ramachandra (1271-1311 A.D.)
  Ammana (1270 A.D.)

Sankrādeva
  Bhimadeva
  Ballaladeva daughter m.to
  Harapaladeva
Hoysalas

(1) Nripakama (1022-1047 A.D.)

(2) Vinayaditya (1047-1098 A.D.)

Eryanga (1063-1100 A.D.)

Ballala I
(1100-1110 A.D.)

Vishnuvardhana
(1100-1152 A.D.)

Udayaditya
(1100-1152 A.D.)

Narsimha
(1152-1173 A.D.)

Ballala II
(1173-1220 A.D.)

Narasimha II
(1220-1235 A.D.)

Somesvara
(1235-1254 A.D.)

Narasimha III
(1254-1292 A.D.)

Ramanatha
(1254-1295 A.D.)

Ballala III (1292-1342 A.D.)

Viswanatha
(1295-1300 A.D.)

Ballala IV
Maitrakas of Valabhi

(1) Bhattaraka

(2) Dharasena I  (3) Dronasimha  (4) Dhruvasena  (5) Dherabatta

(6) Krahasena

(7) Dharasena II

(8) Siladitya I
(590-615 A.D.)

Derabhatta

(9) Kharagraha I
(615-621 A.D.)

(10) Dharasena III
(621-627 A.D.)

(11) Dhruvasena II
(627-641 A.D.)

(12) Dharasena IV
(641-650 A.D.)

(15) Siladitya II
(658-690 A.D.)

(14) Kharagraha
(655-658 A.D.)

(13) Dhruvasena III
(650-655 A.D.)

(16) Siladitya III
(690-710 A.D.)

(17) Siladitya IV
(710-740 A.D.)

(18) Siladitya V
(740-762 A.D.)

(19) Siladitya VI
(762-776 A.D.)
CHAULUKYAS OF GUJARAT

Raji m. Liladevi (Chapotkata)
Mularaja (942-995 A.D.)
Chamundaraja (995-1008 A.D.)

Vallabharaja (1008-1009 A.D.)
Durlabharaja (1009-1024 A.D.)
Nagaraja
Udayamati m. Bhima m. Bakula -devi

Karna (1024-1094 A.D.)
Kshemaraja m. (Kadamba) Mayanalladevi
Jayasimha Siddharaja (1094-1143 A.D.)
Devaprasada
Tribhuvanapala

daughter Kanchanadevi m. Amnaraja of Sakambari (1144-1174 A.D.)
Kumara-Mahi-Kirti-Premaladevapala-pala-pala-devi-devi

Someswara (Chahamana)
Ajayapala (1174-1175 A.D.)
m. Naikidevi (Kadamba)

Mularaja II (1175-1178 A.D.)
Bhima II (1178-1244 A.D.)
Tribhuvanapala (1244- A.D.)
Vaghelas of Gujarat

Dhavala m. Kumarapala's mother's mother

Annoraja

Lavanaprasada

Viradhavala

Pratapmalla

Visaladeva (1244-1262 A.D.)

Hoysala princess

Arjunadeva (1262-1275 A.D.)

Rama (1275 A.D.)

Sarangadeva (1275-1296 A.D.)

Karna II (1296-1304 A.D.)
Minor Dynasties

Saindhavas of Saurashtra

(1) Pushyadeva

(2) Krishnaraja I (754-774 A.D.)

(3) Agguka (774-794 A.D.)

(4) Ranaka (794-814 A.D.)

(5) Krishnaraja II (814-824 A.D.) (7) Jaika I

(6) Agguka II

(8) Chamundaraja

(9) Agguka III

(11) Agguka IV

(10) Ranaka II

(12) Jaika II  Yuvaraja Jaika

(904-915 A.D.)

Chalukyas of Saurashtra

Kalla

x

Vakukadhavala

Avanivarman I

Balavarman

Avanivarman II
Chalukyas of Lata

Barappa

Goggiraja

Kirtiraja m. Vesugi (Yadava)

Vatsaraja

Trilochanapala

Trivikramapala

Gurjaras of Nandipuri

Dadda I (580 A.D.)

Jayabhata I Vitaraga (605 A.D.)

Dadda II Prasantaraga (633 A.D.)

Jayabhata II (655 A.D.)

Dadda III Bahusahaya (680 A.D.)

Jayabhata III (704-734 A.D.)

Ahirala

Jayabhata IV
Hi Gujarat and Saurashtra were the feudal territories of Curjara Pratiharas till the end of 10th century AD. During the 9th and 10th century AD Rashtrakutas, who succeeded the Chalukyas, had their power over South Gujarat.

### Gujrat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Rulers of South Gujarat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>Krishna II (740-762)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>Vicramaditya II (762-794)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Karnataka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8th century</td>
<td>Siladitya I (590-615)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>Siladitya II (615-645)</td>
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### Saurashtra

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th century</td>
<td>Jambusara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th century</td>
<td>Jayashri II (670-700)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Chalukyas of South Gujarat

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th century</td>
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### Rashtrakutas of South Gujarat

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<tr>
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### Maitrakas

<table>
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<tr>
<td>8th century</td>
<td>Pratihara</td>
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### Chalukyas of North Gujarat

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th century</td>
<td>Vidasena</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th century</td>
<td>Indravarman</td>
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### Mahakulas of North Gujarat

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Lata became a place of dispute between Vaghelas and Yadavas. Yadavas appeared to have had an upper hand throughout Kalachuris occupation of Karnataka and the week rulers of Gujarat enabled Birmaras to establish their power in S. Gujarat.
EXTENT OF CHAULUKYAN EMPIRE OF GUJARAT AND
CHALUKYAN EMPIRE OF KARNATAKA, DURING 12TH CENTURY A.D.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karnataka</th>
<th>Gujarat</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nasik</td>
<td>27. Narendra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sinnar</td>
<td>28. Saundatti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dhulia</td>
<td>29. Hangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Thana</td>
<td>30. Lakshmeshwar</td>
</tr>
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<td>5. Poona</td>
<td>31. Sirsi</td>
</tr>
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<td>6. Paithan</td>
<td>32. Banavasi</td>
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<td>7. Amraoti</td>
<td>33. Harihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Yeatmal</td>
<td>34. Haveri</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Wardha</td>
<td>35. Belur</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Nanded</td>
<td>36. Talakadhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Devagiri</td>
<td>37. Belgaum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ajanta</td>
<td>38. Gadag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Parbhani</td>
<td>39. Dambal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Lattalur</td>
<td>40. Katamumachige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Miraj</td>
<td>41. Vengi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Kolhapur</td>
<td>42. Warangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Kharepatana</td>
<td>43. Vemulavada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Kukkanur</td>
<td>44. Sitabaldi</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Teredel</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Managoli</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Bagewadi</td>
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<td>22. Badami</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Aihole</td>
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<td>24. Pattadakal</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Yewur</td>
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<td>26. Dharwar</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Surat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Surparaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Bassein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT PLACES IN GUJARAT (12th CENTURY A.D.)

[Map showing important places in Gujarat, with numbering and possibly descriptions or captions for each location.]
1. Prayaga  
2. Abu  
3. Ujjain  
4. Dhara  
5. Junagadh  
6. Somnath  
7. Palitana  
8. Broach  
9. Kaira  
10. Surat  
11. Navsari  
12. Dhulia  
13. Nasik  
14. Devalali  
15. Sopara  
16. Ellora  
17. Ajanta  
18. Multai  
19. Tivarkhad  
20. Wardha  
21. Nagpur  
22. Amraoti  
23. Bhandak  
24. Chanda  
25. Yeatmal  
26. Buldana  
27. Paithan  
28. Parbani  
29. Nanded  
30. Warangal  
31. Vengi  
32. Draksharama  
33. Hyderabad  
34. Lattalur  
35. Kalyani  
36. Malkhed  
37. Alande  
38. Poona  
39. Satara  
40. Karhad  
41. Kolhapur  
42. Sangli  
43. Miraj  
44. Gokak  
45. Ghagewadi  
46. Belgaum  
47. Badami  
48. Raichur  
49. Gadag  
50. Lakshmeshwar  
51. Haveri  
52. Dharwar  
53. Lakshmeshwar  
54. Bankapur  
55. Sirsi  
56. Banavasi  
57. Hassan  
58. Mysore  
59. Bangalore  
60. Takkalam  
61. Kanchi  
62. Revatidwipa
EXENT OF CHALUKYAN EMPIRE OF GUJARAT AND

CHALUKYAN EMPIRE OF KARNATAKA, DURING 12 CENTURY A.D.
WESTERN INDIA IN 13TH CENTURY A.D.
MAP: III

WESTERN INDIA IN 13TH CENTURY A.D.

1. Ajmer
2. Abu
3. Marwar
4. Udaipur
5. Ahmedabad
6. Kaira
7. Baroda
8. Broach
9. Surat
10. Dwaraka
11. Anahillavada
12. Ujjain
13. Kiradu
14. Sanjan
15. Navsari
16. Bhara
17. Surparaka
18. Bassein
19. Thana
20. Buldana
21. Devagiri
22. Nasik
23. Sangamner
24. Sinnar
25. Kalam-budrukh
26. Anjaneri
27. Paithan
28. Purushottama-puri
29. Ambe
30. Pandharpur
31. Poona
32. Satara
33. Chiplun
34. Kolhapur
35. Malkhed
36. Alampur
37. Srisailam
38. Mudgal
39. Pathadakal
40. Banawasi
41. Uchchangi
42. Guttal
43. Harihar
44. Srirangapatnam
45. Chitradurga
46. Talakkader
47. Dwarasamudra
48. Belur
49. Haleheid
50. Kanchi
51. Khidarpur
52. Anjunvada
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